

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF MRS. SALLIE LANGSETH FOR HER INDUCTION INTO THE NATIONAL TEACHERS HALL OF FAME, DEER PARK, TX

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mrs. Sallie Langseth of Pasadena, TX, who will be inducted into the National Teachers Hall of Fame in Emporia, KS, on June 22, 1996. She is one of five educators in the country being inducted into the Hall of Fame. It is a particular honor to recognize Mrs. Langseth because she was named Texas' Teacher of the Year in 1995. I cannot think of a more deserving recipient of this award.

Mrs. Langseth is the first teacher from a Texas school district to be inducted into the National Teachers Hall of Fame. Mrs. Langseth taught in the Pasadena School District from 1969 to 1972 and has since taught in the Deer Park School District. She has distinguished herself through her innovative teaching methods and her dedication to her students, and her ability to help them understand problems. Her teaching goes well beyond the classroom, including hosting study groups in her home and tutoring former students who are having difficulty with their college math courses.

Mrs. Langseth's tremendous dedication in serving her students and our community is consistent with the highest degree of professionalism. I join her students, their parents, her colleagues, and our entire community in thanking her for all that she has done for the young people of Pasadena and Deer Park. She truly belongs in the National Teachers Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO HILBERT L. BRADLEY

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is the belief of many that we are all put on this Earth for a reason. Mr. Hilbert L. Bradley has accomplished his mission in life after spending a lifetime working unselfishly to improve the lives of citizens in the city of Gary, as well as the entire State of Indiana. In a congratulatory celebration, the community of Indiana's First Congressional District will gather on Sunday, June 23, 1996, for a testimonial dinner to honor Hilbert. This dinner will take place at Marquette on the Lagoon in Gary, IN.

As an attorney dedicated to his profession, and a community activist dedicated to the well-being of others, Hilbert has tirelessly led

the fight for equal opportunity, and civil and human rights protections for all people. He has provided legal counsel in landmark civil rights cases, as well as pro bono services for the NAACP. Hilbert is a noted trial lawyer and has had a distinguished career as a deputy prosecutor, corporation counsel, and interim judge and mediator.

In 1987, Hilbert founded the Indiana Coalition for Black Judicial Officials, and he serves as the group's general chairman today. The organization's purpose is to increase the number of black judicial officials in the State of Indiana. The Indiana Coalition for Black Judicial Officials organizes statewide public awareness campaigns which have resulted in an increased number of black referees and judges pro tem, the election of a black judge to the Lake County Superior Court, the appointment of Robert Rucker, the first African-American to serve on the Indiana Court of Appeals, Fifth District, and Myra Selby, the first female and the first African-American to serve on the Indiana Supreme Court.

Hilbert also cofounded the Fair Share Organization in 1958. Its purpose was to assure that black people receive their fair share of the fruits of American democracy. One major accomplishment of the organization was the employment of the first black managers of a major chain store, the A&P, in Gary.

Outside of the legal profession, Hilbert has reached out to several civic organizations. Hilbert's distinguished memberships include: lifetime memberships of the NAACP and the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; the Urban League of Northwest Indiana; St. Timothy Community Church; Calumet Inn of Court; James C. Kimbrough Law Association; the Lake County Bar Association; the Indiana State Bar Association. He also serves as a board member for the Methodist Hospitals.

Moreover, he has received local and national recognition for having excelled in his profession. In 1994, Hilbert received the National NAACP William Ming Award, the Valparaiso University Black Law Students Association Education and Civil Rights Award, the Omega Psi Phi Inc. Citizen of the Year Award, and the Phi Delta Kappa (Beta Mu Chapter) Outstanding Service and Leadership Award. In 1992, Hilbert was inducted into the Steel City Hall of Fame, and, in 1991 and 1958, he received the NAACP Mary White Ovington Award. Hilbert is the only member to whom the Gary branch has twice presented this award. In 1990, Hilbert was presented with the Gary Frontiers Drum Major Award, the Focus 2000 Great Garyite Award, the NAACP Community Service Award, and the Tolleston Community Council Service Award.

As Hilbert reflects back on his career and community activism, he can hold his head high and be proud of his accomplishments. Hilbert is a true role model for all young professionals and citizens. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join

me in honoring Hilbert Bradley for his unselfish dedication to make Indiana's First Congressional District, as well as the entire Nation, a better place in which to work and live.

ZACKY COLD STORAGE GROWTH WARMS FRESNO ECONOMY

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, a major California poultry producer, Zacky Farms, is embarking on an expansion plan in cooperation with the city of Fresno, and I am pleased to bring it to the attention of my colleagues.

Zacky Farms is an engine of economic enterprise in my 19th Congressional District. In sharing the following article from the Fresno Bee, written by business news reporter Sanford Nax, I salute the men and women of Zacky Farms and wish them well as they grow and add value to our community.

[From the Fresno Bee, June 6, 1996]

ZACKY FARMS EXPANSION EXPECTED TO ADD 200 JOBS

(By Sanford Nax)

The latest expansion by Zacky Farms will generate 200 new jobs, with more to come as the poultry producer puts even deeper roots into Fresno.

A 75,000-square-foot addition to its Empire Cold Storage plant at East and California streets will add 13 million pounds of storage.

Also, 5,000 square feet of space is being added to the East Street turkey-processing operation in a related project, said Ken Rutledge, vice president and general manager of Zacky Farms.

Together, the two expansions will increase Zacky's local work force by about 200. The poultry processor employs about 2,400 people in Fresno and is one of the largest private employers in the county.

Many of the turkeys supplied to Zacky are raised in Fresno, Tulare, Kings and Madera counties. California is its largest market.

The expansion of the cold-storage plant should be complete in October. The addition to the turkey processing plant should be done in January.

The projects, which will total about \$12 million, are among the \$124 million worth of investment Zacky plans to make in Fresno in the next 20 years, Rutledge said.

Zacky operates turkey and chicken plants in Fresno, and the investments could lead to 3,400 new jobs over 20 years, city officials said.

Rutledge said an expanded freezer will enable Zacky to store all of its produce internally rather than contracting some of it out to a public freezer as it now does. The additional 5,000 square feet at the processing plant will allow Zacky to consolidate functions that are divided between two buildings, he said.

The expansions also will make Zacky's operation more energy-efficient and will reduce

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

water consumption. "This new equipment is very efficient," Rutledge said.

Zacky's "grand plan" in Fresno is being accomplished with help from city officials through a development incentive agreements.

In such agreements, companies get a credit for some development fees against the projected increase in tax payments. These agreements are common with large manufacturing companies that make significant contributions to the tax base and have large work forces.

"They provide the necessary incentive to encourage expansion and relocation," said Bill Evans, vice president of the Fresno County Economic Development Corp.

Any program that generates new jobs is welcome in a county where the labor pool is expanding at twice the pace of job creation.

Zacky Farms began business in Los Angeles in 1928 and expanded its operations to Central California and the Fresno area in 1971.

TRIBUTE TO PICATINNY ARSENAL

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, when "Braveheart" won the Oscar for best motion picture this year, everyone knew about it, because an Oscar is the top award for the motion picture industry. The Emmys, the Tonys, the Pulitzers, the Nobels, and others are just like it. We recognize these awards and immediately equate them with excellence and unparalleled achievement in a certain field of endeavor. They represent the "creme de la creme," the best of the best. And when people win them, they receive well-deserved recognition.

But 2 weeks ago, a group of neighbors, friends, relatives, and peers in our community who work at Picatinny Arsenal won the top military awards for installation excellence, and no one seemed to notice. In fact, they won the top three awards, including the highly coveted President's award—an extremely rare feat in the military and one which is referred to as the Triple Crown in the hallowed halls of the Pentagon. At the ceremony, I sat next to Senator STROM THURMOND—who's served in the Senate longer than anyone else—and even he was shaking his head in amazement that one base won all the awards.

I was fortunate to have been with base commander Brig. Gen. James W. Boddie, Rockaway Mayor John Inglesino, and a group of Picatinny employees when they received the Army's top award, and I must admit it was an awesome explosion of pride. Military brass up to and including Secretary of Defense William Perry clapped long and loud, saluted time and again, and sat up and took notice of the success of Picatinny Arsenal.

The Defense Department created these awards to recognize excellence and to reward improvement in quality, performance, and productivity. The criteria that is used is exactly the same that private businesses are rated on when being judged for the prestigious Malcolm Baldrige Awards for Quality.

But what makes this achievement much more amazing is that all of this took place dur-

ing what Secretary Perry called in his remarks "the toughest times in the U.S. military." Indeed, several top officers told stories of the pain and reality of working in the times of base closures and defense downsizing, when both civilian and military employment rolls are being reduced.

"You can't cut excellence," said Lt. Col. Carl Smith, in reference to the shrinking military. Smith is a staff officer who works for the assistant chief of staff for installation management. I asked him how rare it was that Picatinny hit the grand slam of military awards. "It is a milestone, because most of the time the larger installations—the Fort Benning—are the top-dog winners. To have a smaller installation like Picatinny come in and win all three really is precedent-setting."

I couldn't say it any better myself.

On Memorial Day, we'll salute and remember the men and women who gave the ultimate sacrifice for this Nation. And when we do, we often think of veterans and those who currently serve our Nation in the armed services.

The men and women at Picatinny Arsenal are these people. They build the munitions and armaments that our soldiers in Bosnia and throughout the world are using. They assure that we have the best technology and arms to keep the peace.

When I traveled to Bosnia in December and met with our troops on the eve of their deployment, I saw determination, professionalism, and a willingness to do the job. When Secretary Perry led the thundering and raucous applause to congratulate Picatinny employees for being the best of the best, I saw joy and pride of a job well done.

Congratulations, Picatinny. I salute you, and salute those who gave their lives and those who have defended our country on this Memorial Day.

ACTING TO SHAPE THE FUTURE: MACHASKEE ADDRESSES WORLD NEWSPAPER CONGRESS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, just recently, the 49th World Newspaper Congress gathered in Washington, DC. Using the theme, "Vision for the Future," the group addressed the challenges which must be met if newspapers are to retain their vital place in the world.

One of the highlights of the World Newspaper Congress was a keynote address delivered by Alex Machaskee, the president and publisher of the Plain Dealer newspaper which serves my congressional district. Mr. Machaskee has enjoyed a distinguished career at the Plain Dealer, which spans approximately 36 years, serving at the helm as president and publisher since 1990. The newspaper has maintained a daily circulation level of approximately 400,000 and a Sunday circulation of 550,000. Among major metropolitan newspapers in the United States, the Plain Dealer ranks first in circulation penetration in the home county.

In his remarks at the World Newspaper Congress, Mr. Machaskee outlined how the Plain Dealer is meeting the current global competition. He said, in part,

We are exploring and entering new areas to meet changing needs and a changing world. Indeed, in all that we do, we are acting to shape our future so it does not become necessary to react to save our existence.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share the entire text of Mr. Machaskee's remarks with my colleagues and others throughout the Nation. It represents worthwhile and insightful reading.

ACTING TO SHAPE THE FUTURE

(By Alex Machaskee)

I want to express my thanks to Donald Newhouse, who addressed this Congress in Berlin in 1993 and "nominated" me to provide an update on the message he shared at that time. As you certainly know by now, this year's theme is "Vision for the Future," and those of you who were in Berlin three years ago may recall that Donald conveyed his own "vision for the future" at that time. Donald expressed the hope that his young grandson, Andrew, and his peers will still receive their news from newspapers when they are adults. Grandfather Donald expressed another hope for the future as well—that Andrew wouldn't be his only grandchild! Well, I am pleased to report to you that Donald's vision is already coming true. First, as an industry, we are beginning to successfully address the challenges we must meet if newspapers are to retain their vital place in our world and in the world of our children and grandchildren. Second—and of equal importance to Donald—young Andrew now has a little brother, Alexander, giving Donald two grandsons!

Back in 1993, Donald talked about the need for newspapers to "constantly reinvent ourselves," and he suggested five "seismic changes" that all of us in the industry must address. He mentioned (1) competition from mass marketers; (2) database marketing; (3) consolidation among retailers; (4) magazines and cable television focusing on narrower demographic groups; and (5) the multi-year recession which, fortunately, is now behind us. Donald cited The Plain Dealer as a case study in dealing with these seismic changes. Much of what he talked about was still in process at the time—most significantly the construction of our \$200 million, state-of-the-art production and distribution center. So, Donald suggested that an update of our vision of the future might be in order.

Before I bring you up to date, I believe we all could agree that since 1993, two additional factors have had a crucial impact on our industry: the dramatic increase in newsprint prices, which have skyrocketed 55% in the United States since Donald addressed the Congress; and the intensifying competition for people's time and attention, especially from the Internet. Nearly 30 years ago, when I was promotion manager at The Plain Dealer, I told a marketing group: "Intelligent and foresighted planning permits the marketing-oriented newspaper to act to shape its future rather than react to save its very existence." That message is really at the heart of the philosophy that drives us at The Plain Dealer. Throughout our organization, we are acting to shape our future—to protect our news-on-paper franchise and to ensure our role as a primary provider of information for my own grandchildren, as well as Andrew and Alexander.

When we set out several years ago to "re-invent" The Plain Dealer, we determined

that we needed to produce a more relevant newspaper for current and potential subscribers and that we had to create the capability to provide quality color reproduction for advertisers, better sectionalizing and more zoning availabilities for target marketing. Key to the strategy we developed was the "reallocation of resources" from redundant manufacturing and distribution activities to areas that would improve the content of the newspaper. We knew that enhancing our core product was the most essential component of our strategy. After all, the finest facilities and technologies in the world mean nothing unless the quality of the content is there.

So we adopted the phrase "Leadership in editorial excellence"—not only as a promotional tagline emblazoned on our trucks but as an attitude. We invested in people, adding 75 reporters and editors at a time when other newspapers were cutting back on staff. We added or enhanced a number of editorial features and sections aimed at specific demographic targets, including minorities, women and teen-agers. We also opened three bureaus in outlying counties as part of our commitment to in-depth coverage of the 125 communities in our primary circulation area. We began to provide more local news and features, including increased coverage of scholastic sports at 176 high schools. "News from around the world and around the corner" became our hallmark as well as a promotional slogan.

Not only did we change our product, but we fundamentally changed the way we produce and distribute it. In the late 1980's we began a planning process to identify and eliminate contract language that was an impediment to effectively managing the work force and implementing changes in technology. Considerable time and effort were put into developing an operational change plan based on how we would operate if we had no contractual limitations and restrictions to deal with. This exercise was particularly important as we planned our new production facility. The end result of that exercise was a 33-page document that served as our guide for setting bargaining goals and objectives and for implementing and managing change over the next several years.

In two very successful rounds of negotiations, we won more favorable contract terms and phased in a program of voluntary buyouts in the manufacturing and distribution areas of our operation. The first major component of the "reinvention" of The Plain Dealer was the phased-in opening of 19 strategically located circulation depots, where newspapers could be trucked in bulk by our drivers for pickup by independent distributors. The distribution of newspapers to depots would allow the use of a two-part run system when the new plant opened, with classified and feature sections being printed early in the evening and main news and sports printed several hours later. The depots were all fully operational a year before the plant opened, giving us ample time to work out bugs in the system.

This transition, which included a \$3.5 million conversion of our fleet, meant we had fewer trucks, going to fewer places—so we were able to reduce our driver work force by about 80 positions. Surely the capstone of our "reinvention," however, was the 1994 opening of our Tiedeman Production and Distribution Center. With this plant, we now have the very latest newspaper technologies and capabilities, including electronic prepress pagination, high-speed printing and color capability throughout the newspaper.

The plant brought a high level of automation to our operation, and it resulted in a number of innovations of our own—including the only automated, cart-based loading, storage and delivery system operational in the world today. We are very proud of our facility, and grateful to our very supportive owners. We are also very proud of our people for helping to ensure a virtually problem-free startup. This was a result of the fact that, as I mentioned, we had already converted to the depot system a year earlier. It was also a result of the tremendous effort that went into planning and training.

To train our pressmen, for example, we erected two Goss press units and a folder next door to our downtown facility. Long before the new plant opened, we conducted test runs and produced live product on the new presses, easing the transition not only for the pressmen but for graphic designers and pre-press personnel as well. We went fully operational at the new plant in early April of 1994—and things went so smoothly that it was almost a "non-event." The changeover happened to coincide with the similarly exciting and successful opening of a new ballpark for our red-hot Cleveland Indians in downtown Cleveland. To most of our readers, our front-page headline the next morning seemed to refer to the opening of the ballpark and Cleveland's opening-day victory: "Just perfect," it said. But for us at The Plain Dealer, the headline had a second, more personal meaning.

As proud as we are of the Tiedeman facility, we know that shaping the future requires doing much more than building a new plant. That is why we are constantly "reinventing" and fine-tuning our primary product and the way we produce and distribute it. In the editorial area, we introduced a major graphic redesign in 1994, including not only easier-to-read body type, but a completely new headline face designed for us specifically for offset reproduction. We also continually develop additional features that target specific demographic groups. Over the past 18 months, for example, these have included weekly sections devoted to Family, Personal Finance/Personal Technology, On Campus, Driving and others, as well as Community pages twice a week.

Our teen section, which we call "NEXT," was redesigned and expanded by editors who involved teen-agers extensively in the process. We also have undertaken a number of major special sections for such events as the Major League Baseball playoffs, the opening of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Cleveland's bicentennial celebration.

One project we are especially proud of is "What Makes Cleveland, Cleveland!"—48 pages of color photography featuring our metropolitan area through the eyes of our photographers. This was a very special section for several reasons. For one, it was a great device for showcasing our color capabilities and the talents of our photo staff. Even more importantly, it was great testimony to Editorial and Advertising working together. At the time, a major national retailer, Target stores, was entering the Cleveland market and was looking for a way to top off its marketing plan. Target became the only sponsor of the section, which later earned a major local advertising award as well as the National Printing Industries of America award for best four-color printing on newsprint. All in all, while color is very important, our primary focus is on creating an excellent product, day in and day out.

In "reinventing ourselves," to use Donald's phrase again, The Plain Dealer is rediscover-

ing something that the best community-oriented newspapers of the past knew and practiced—that it is possible to be an aggressive watchdog while simultaneously recognizing pride and achievement in a community. Such undertakings as "What Makes Cleveland, Cleveland" and the extensive coverage of the Rock Hall opening and the baseball playoffs come from a newspaper that has also been recognized as a civic watchdog. Our coverage of government investment practices, for example, was credited by banking experts with forestalling an Orange County-style bankruptcy in our home county. And editorially we have been aggressive in demanding reform of the Cleveland public schools.

Our goal is to create an information resource that competitors cannot match in terms of breadth and depth. At times, we can even hold our own against television in terms of timeliness. One of the best examples of that came last fall, when the Cleveland Indians brought our city its first post-season baseball game in 41 years. Things seemed to be working against us all night—the game was delayed several hours by rain, and on top of that it went into extra innings, ending after 2 o'clock in the morning. Many Clevelanders didn't get to bed until 3 o'clock or later. But thanks to the flexibility of our plant, some latitude in our deadlines and a lot of hustle on the part of our staff and our independent distributors, most of our readers woke up just a couple of hours later to the complete game story and color action shots in *The Plain Dealer*.

The power of color is the big story in Advertising. Major retailers tell us that, without question, color ads move more product. One of the most dramatic results, in fact, came from a department store that directly linked a color ad to a 45 percent increase in sales of a particular fragrance. Timeliness of advertising, too, can be dramatically effective. One Friday night last September when the Indians clinched the division championship, The Plain Dealer had special advertising pages ready to put on the presses—if the Indians won. This required reconfiguring the presses on deadline, but planning and teamwork by Production, Advertising and Editorial and the capabilities of the new plant combined to make it possible. As a result, advertisers found crowds of baseball fans waiting for their doors to open on Saturday morning. And within hours, those customers snatched up millions of dollars' worth of championship jackets, T-shirts and caps.

Advertisers are very pleased with results like these, and so are we. In fact, in retail display alone, our color ad revenues were up 17 percent from 1994 to 1995. Color revenues from national advertising, while starting from a smaller base, were up 90 percent. And classified advertisers—particularly auto dealers—are seeing the benefits of using spot and full color. But color isn't the only story, as we continually work to identify appropriate new products and services in an effort to provide marketing solutions for our advertisers. Our Marketing Database now has well over one million names and addresses, appended with a broad array of demographic and lifestyle information from quality sources. In a joint effort between Advertising and Circulation, we are working rapidly toward the day when we can actually deliver an address-specific product. In the meantime, we are constantly exploring opportunities to utilize this wealth of information to help our advertisers achieve their marketing objectives.

Over the winter, for example, we put it to use for a heating and air conditioning distributor. This advertiser was running a print

and broadcast campaign focusing on the theme of cold-weather pet care, and he wanted to supplement the campaign with a direct mail piece. His target consisted of dog and cat owners with specific income and demographic criteria. Using our data base, we were able to identify more than 10,000 readers who met these requirements. In our effort to be full-service providers and to develop marketing solutions for our advertisers, we are offering new options that go beyond traditional newspaper advertising. One such option is PDQuickline, our audio-based system that puts an array of information—including information about advertisers' products and services—at callers' fingertips.

Another new product is Star Watch, a non-proprietary, entertainment-oriented publication that carries single-sheet and other inserts to non-subscribers and enhances the effectiveness of advertising in the Plain Dealer. Being a full-service provider also requires the capability to compete successfully for advertisers' commercial printing business. This is a relatively small but growing part of our business, primarily involving supermarket preprints. Speaking of supermarkets, while many newspapers have all but lost food advertising, the leading supermarket chains in our market rank as our number-three and number-four advertisers. Our success in retaining these important advertisers is clearly a result of our ability to provide more than "traditional" newspaper advertising services. Circulation is an area that poses a special challenge for us, because we are in a shrinking marketplace—with a trend of out-migration of people from our core market. Even so, among major metropolitan newspapers in the United States, we rank first in circulation penetration in our home county—with 54% penetration daily and 72% on Sunday. And despite three suggested retail price increases in three years, we have maintained circulation levels of about 400,000 daily and 550,000 Sunday. This is largely a result of gearing the Circulation Division's efforts toward establishing a productive and efficient distribution system that provides both outstanding service and professionalism. Going forward, it requires building our ability to distribute an evermore narrowly targeted product.

We are also working to create an environment that enables our independent distributors to succeed, by improving communications, offering incentives and sponsoring seminars to help them run their operations profitably. And, to reduce the handling of money, we worked with Diebold Incorporated, the nation's leading maker of automated teller machines, to develop an ATM-like machine in which independent distributors can deposit their receipts at the depots. Considerable attention is being focused on single-copy sales, as well. We have worked hard over the past several years to improve our relationships with vendors and to develop the capability to determine by computer just how many newspapers should be placed at each location each day to avoid sell-outs and reduce returns. Our continuing community outreach efforts are helping us learn the concerns of various ethnic and nationality groups as well as young people, our readers of tomorrow. And within The Plain Dealer, we are working hard to get every one of our more than 1,600 employees committed to our vision of being the finest newspaper in the United States. Over the past 18 months, I have met with virtually every one of our employees, usually in groups of no more than 25 over breakfast or lunch. I have found these sessions insightful and invaluable in

truly keeping a finger on the pulse of our newspaper.

As I mentioned at the outset, two significant factors have emerged during the past couple of years—newsprint costs and the Internet. In addressing these factors, it is interesting that we find ourselves dealing with "webs" in both cases. At The Plain Dealer, part of our efforts to reduce our newsprint consumption was a reduction in or web width this past February. The conversion went without a hitch, and the change in widths is imperceptible. Nevertheless, we expect savings of upwards of \$1 million a year in our newsprint costs. The other "web," of course, is the burgeoning World Wide Web. As part of our vision for the future, we formed a wholly owned subsidiary this past year that specializes in developing Internet sites. In connection with this, we are actively working with advertisers and potential advertisers to identify opportunities for increased business. For example, recently we worked with the local Auto Dealers Association to provide a web site in connection with a major Auto Show.

Our first venture onto the Internet was rockhall.com, our very successful Web site for Cleveland's new Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum. The site has recorded more than 20 million "page impressions" since its debut last August and has been named a "cool site" by many publications. In addition to features about the Hall of Fame and its inductees, the site offers a link that features information on Cleveland restaurants, hotels and museums. At The Plain Dealer, our vision of the future is very clear—the newspaper will remain our core business for as long as we can foresee. In fact, with the support of the Newhouse organization we are betting more than \$200 million on this vision, represented by our new plant.

On June 5, 1994, at the formal dedication of The Plain Dealer's Tiedeman Production and Distribution Center, the symbolism was reassuring: it was young Andrew Newhouse who pushed the button to start the presses! Yet, like most of you, we are exploring and entering new areas to meet changing needs and a changing world. Indeed, in all that we do, we are acting to shape our future so it does not become necessary to react to save our existence. Most of us in this room have dedicated our lives to newspapers. For us, nothing beats the roar of the presses, and we believe nothing can ever replace the depth and breadth of information newspapers present. In the current environment, however, we need to work harder than ever to ensure that newspapers remain a vital part of our children's lives—and our grandchildren's lives—as well.

NORTH CAROLINA IS HOME TO A GREAT SOCCER TRADITION

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the State of North Carolina is home to a great soccer tradition, particularly in women's soccer. This year, Mr. Speaker, the Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to add two more chapters to this outstanding tradition.

North Carolina has long divided its schools into classifications to determine sports championships. That way schools of equal size can

compete fairly. This system also allows more schools the opportunity to compete for titles and trophies. We are proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that the Piedmont Triad is the home of the North Carolina 1A/2A/3A and the North Carolina 4A women's soccer champions for 1996.

The Ragsdale High School Tigers of Jamestown, NC, captured the 1996 1A/2A/3A State women's soccer championship, and the Whirlies of Grimsley High School in Greensboro, NC, claimed the 4A women's soccer championship. Both teams were crowned champions on June 1 in Raleigh, NC.

In the 1A/2A/3A class, the Ragsdale Tigers captured the State title with a 3 to 0 shutout of the Asheville Roberson Rams, limiting the Rams to just four shots on goal all game. The championship win capped off a brilliant 23-3 season for coach Brian Braswell's squad. The Ragsdale Tigers have been outstanding in the championships, claiming two State titles in the last 3 years.

Congratulations go to Sarah Judy, who won the championship game's Most Valuable Player Award. Mr. Speaker, congratulations on a great season are in order for Coach Braswell, manager Joey Menendez, Trainer Julie Hutchens, and team members Cindy Mullinix, Kyleen Hudson, Kelly Martin, Kristin Wittenborn, Anna Dellosa, Jordan Allison, Erin Beeson, Paige Waggoner, Vickie Cortes, Nicole Brannan, Ashline Green, Christie Dixon, Lindsey Moorefield, Laura Pendergrass, Ryan Andres, Danielle Gain, Emily McCoy, Cari Hammond, Michelle Pizzuro, Becky Garmon, Amanda Holtzman, Meg Herndon, and Kellie Dixon.

To athletic director Mike Raybon, principal Dr. Kathryn Rogers, the faculty, staff, students, parents, and friends of Ragsdale High School, we offer our congratulations for winning the North Carolina 1A/2A/3A State women's soccer championship.

Raleigh also was the site of another Sixth District high school State championship. The women's soccer team of Grimsley High School in Greensboro, NC, captured the 1996 State 4A women's soccer championship, defeating the Raleigh Broughton High School Caps 2 to 1. The victory moved the Grimsley Whirlies to a stellar record of 21-1-1 for the 1996 season.

The State championship was the third in 5 years for the Whirlies, and the win was truly a team effort. As Coach Herk DeGraw put it, "This one is sweet. Everybody stepped up and did their jobs extremely well."

Congratulations go to Laurie Benson, who won the championship game's Most Valuable Player Award. Congratulations are also in order for team members Meagan Renn, Cori Stevens, Lacy Ross, Sarah Ann Davis, Mollie Lynch, Meredith Seawell, Sarah Atkinson, Mikel Casey, Kristy Shumate, Kelly Clark, Jennifer Marsh, Carrie Anderson, Jamie Bombart, Kristen Moody, Courtney Black, Jessica Overby, and Ashley Andringa.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, let me congratulate the 1996 Grimsley Whirlies on their State championship. Congratulations to head coach Herk DeGraw, assistant coach Susie Williams, announcer Dick Forrester, faculty trainer Joe Franks, student trainer Pablo Torrente, and statisticians Lisa Evans, Zach Wineberg, Tyler Spence, and Mike Cleaver.

To athletic director Bob Sawyer, principal Tom Penlend, the faculty, staff, students, parents, and friends of Grimsley High School, we offer our congratulations on winning the North Carolina 4A State women's soccer championship.

Once again, North Carolina remains a soccer hotbed and the Sixth District is proud to claim two more champions.

NORTH PONTOTOC STUDENT, ABIGAIL HAMILTON, IS DISTRICT WINNER IN RESPECTEEN SPEAK FOR YOURSELF PROGRAM

HON. ROGER F. WICKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, more than 15,000 seventh- and eighth-grade students around the country participated in this year's RespecTeen Speak for Yourself social studies curriculum program, which teaches young people about the political process. The program is part of the Lutheran Brotherhood's philanthropic initiative in support of our Nation's youth.

One of the final lessons in the program included having students write their Members of Congress to express their views or offer solutions to issues of interest. The letters were judged by a panel of educators and one winner was chosen in each congressional district. A seventh-grade student from North Pontotoc Attendance Center was selected as the winner from Mississippi's First Congressional District. Her name is Abigail Hamilton. Abigail wrote to me regarding prayer in our public schools.

I wanted to share Abigail's letter with my colleagues and congratulate her for participating in this program.

*SPEAK FOR YOURSELF,
Ecru, MS, January 30, 1996.*

Hon. ROGER WICKER,
U.S. Representative,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WICKER: How would you feel if one day someone suddenly said you could no longer continue a tradition? Devastated? Grieved? This scenario describes what had been done to students, teachers, and the community of North Pontotoc. A tradition of student-initiated, student-led, prayer was taken from us. For approximately 20 years, we had this type prayer in our school.

On December 20, 1994, Mrs. Lisa Herdahl with the ACLU and People for the American Way filed a lawsuit against Pontotoc County Schools for having student-led, student-initiated prayer over the school's intercom. A court injunction last spring stopped prayer over the intercom. The court date deciding whether to continue student-initiated prayer is March 4, 1996 at federal court in Oxford, Mississippi.

George Washington warned: "reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." Research proves the accuracy of his warning. Birth rates for teenagers and cases of sexually transmitted diseases have risen since 1962. Also, SAT test scores have plummeted for 18 consecutive years since that year. What happened in 1962? The Supreme Court took prayer out of public school with the Engel case.

I support you co-authoring the school prayer amendment with Congressman Istook from Oklahoma. Please participate in the meeting to force this amendment to the House floor, and do not allow compromises that would defeat the purpose of this amendment. I wouldn't want a government written prayer or mandatory participation in devotion. I trust you are influencing other congressmen to be co-signers of this amendment.

Our Constitution guarantees us freedom of speech and religion. However, should one person be allowed to dictate the beliefs of a community? Thomas Jefferson said: "The will of the majority, the natural law of every society, is the only sure guardian of the rights of man."

Sincerely,

ABIGAIL HAMILTON,
7th grader NPAC.

PRESIDENT VISITS YOUNG RESIDENTS OF HOMELESS SHELTER IN MOSCOW

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note and commend the President for taking the time during his recent trip to Moscow to meet with, and encourage the work of Alexander Ogorodnikov, a former political prisoner and founder of the Christian Mercy Society. Alexander Ogorodnikov established a private shelter for young homeless from all over Russia who find themselves on the streets of Moscow without a roof over their heads. During the Moscow G-7 Nuclear Security Summit in April, President Clinton visited a number of the residents of the shelter.

Naturally, Mr. Ogorodnikov's work has been very challenging. After 70 years of communism, the institution of private charity has been slow to make a comeback. Resources are scarce; property rights are unclear. Bureaucrats often seem more determined to stifle than assist private initiative. Criminal structures would prefer that idle hands look in the direction of criminal activity for sustenance and livelihood. Nevertheless, Mr. Ogorodnikov has persisted. His efforts have been reported and applauded by the Moscow press, and Mayor Luzhkov's office has been supportive of his work. Some international organizations are providing a measure of assistance.

As Moscow was preparing for the Summit, Mr. Ogorodnikov had invited President Clinton to visit the Christian Mercy Society shelter to observe private charity in action in Russia. This request was forwarded through the Beautiful Hearts charitable organization of Erie, PA, and by many Members of the Congress of both parties. For logistical and security reasons, the President was unable to visit the shelter itself, but Mr. Ogorodnikov and his Beautiful Hearts associates had arranged an exhibit about the shelter at a Moscow hotel where the President had other meetings scheduled. Despite the heavy demands on his schedule, President Clinton graciously visited the exhibit and met with some of the young residents.

Mr. Speaker, the G-7 Nuclear Security Summit was about providing nuclear safety in our uneasy world, about governments cooperating with one another to reduce danger to millions of people. Security can also be a function of mutual understanding and having genuine concern—even across borders—for other human beings, one for another. By visiting the young people of the Christian Mercy Society shelter, President Clinton exhibited that concern on behalf of all of us here in the United States, and I appreciate his kind gesture.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL STEVENS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to a celebrated community servant, Mr. Michael Stevens. On Friday, June 21, 1996, Michael, along with his friends and family, will celebrate his retirement from the Iron Workers Union Local No. 395 in Hammond, IN. This retirement dinner will be held at St. Elijah Serbian-American Hall in Merrillville, IN.

We are all fortunate to have dedicated people, like Michael, involved in the labor movement in Indiana's First Congressional District. Michael embarked on his distinguished career as an iron worker in local No. 392 in East St. Louis, IL, in June of 1966. He then moved to northwest Indiana and joined Iron Workers Local No. 395 in Hammond in September 1967.

In May, 1974, he suffered from a disabling fall on the job. During his convalescence, Michael earned a degree from Mineral Area College in Missouri. Following his graduation in June 1979, he returned to ironworking out of local No. 395 in September of that same year.

In 1981, Michael was elected to the local No. 395's examining board. In 1981, 1986, and 1991, Michael was elected to represent local No. 395 as a convention delegate. In 1984, Michael was elected as local No. 395's financial secretary-treasurer and he was re-elected for three more terms in 1987, 1990, 1993. Michael retired this year after 30 years as a member of local No. 395, 15 years as an officer, and 4 terms as local No. 395's financial secretary-treasurer.

I offer my heartfelt congratulations to Michael, his wife, Bonnie, and his two children, Tina and Byron. They can all be proud, as Michael has worked arduously in the labor movement to make the American dream possible for others. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to congratulate Michael, who has proven himself to be a distinguished advocate for the labor movement. I sincerely wish Michael a long, happy, and productive retirement.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM SINCLAIR

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. William Sinclair. Please join me in congratulating Bill as he retires after spending almost two decades as the city manager of my hometown, St. Joseph, MI. For 18 great years he has dedicated his hard work and efforts into making St. Joseph a quality city and a great place to call home.

Bill's career in public service reaches back to 1954 when he began working as a surveyor and cartographer for the city of Detroit. His time in Detroit was interrupted for 2 years by a tour of duty in the U.S. Army. After spending a few more years in Detroit, Bill lent his engineering expertise to the cities of Birmingham and Rochester before calling the west side of the State his new home.

He has also been active in other aspects of the community. Bill has served on the Twin Cities Airport Board, the Harbor Authority, and has been a fixture in the Michigan Municipal League.

Over the past 18 years, local officials, city councils, businesses, and residents, alike, have all correctly sung the praises of this wonderful civic leader. He has been a fixture in our community and an integral part of its growth. His dedication, vision, and commitment has been an important ingredient in the rebirth of the twin cities area.

Mr. Speaker, I have been lucky enough to work with Bill Sinclair on many different occasions. Time and time again I have counted on Bill for his assistance, his advice and his abundant energy. I know that though Bill is officially retiring, looking out for the best interests of the people of the St. Joseph-Benton Harbor area will continue to be a major focal point in his life. Someone this dedicated simply could not have it any other way.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me on behalf of the people of Michigan's Sixth Congressional District in thanking Bill Sinclair for 18 years of dedication to St. Joseph, MI. I wish him and his wife, Hilda, a long, healthy, and happy retirement. All the best, Bill, and thank you for all that you have done.

TRIBUTE TO JIM WEATHERS

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Mr. James J. "Jim" Weathers. Jim answered his Nation's call to arms, served his community, and most importantly raised a family. He provided a sterling example of what we hope to accomplish and strive to be.

Jim served in the U.S. Navy during the Vietnam war. Following his naval service, he participated in the Naval Reserve. As a member of New Lothrop Post 6579 of Veterans of Foreign Wars, he served as 9th VFW District

Commander and captain of the VFW State Honor Guard and was instrumental in serving the needs of veterans. He was also employed by General Motors' Buick Motor Division for 32 years, 8 years as a driver.

Jim was born in Owosso, MI, on January 19, 1944, the son of Jerome and Gladys Weathers. He was a 1964 graduate of New Lothrop High School and resided in New Lothrop most of his life. He married Glenda Walworth on November 4, 1967, and raised a family.

Jim was a member of the West Flint Church of the Nazarene. He was also a member of the New Lothrop-Hazelton Township Fire Department and the Tri-County and Shiawassee Bike Club. Jim was very active with the New Lothrop Athletic Department.

Jim's extraordinary life was cut short during a recent biking trip. His family and accomplishments stand as a testimony to his commitment to service, dedication to country, and love of family.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in paying tribute to Jim Weathers for his service to his country, his community, and his family. The people of mid-Michigan will miss him dearly.

TRIBUTE TO MS. IDA CASTRO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Ida Castro, an outstanding individual who has dedicated her life to the empowerment of Hispanic women. Ms. Castro was recently appointed by President Clinton as Director of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Castro was born in Puerto Rico. On the island, she directed job training and job development programs. Later on she taught labor law at Rutgers University in New Jersey, and worked at Hostos Community College in my congressional district, the south Bronx, helping mothers who were receiving Aid for Families with Dependent Children become economically independent through full-time employment.

Ms. Castro has been a long-time advocate of women's issues. She has fought to improve working conditions for women, insure equal pay for equal work, incorporate employment with family needs, and increase job opportunities for women in all fields.

Prior to her appointment as Director, she worked as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Workers' Compensation programs and later as the Labor Department's Acting Deputy Solicitor. Through her new position at Labor's Women's Bureau, Ms. Castro will continue working to provide better employment opportunities for women and encouraging them to develop their full potential.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Ida Castro for her new post as Director of the U.S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau and in recognizing her contributions to the advancement of women in this Nation.

HONORING SAM LENA

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Sam Lena, a beloved public servant of southern Arizona who passed away on March 12, 1996. He will be greatly missed.

Sam Lena was born January 23, 1921, in Evergreen, LA. At the age of 20, he moved to Tucson for health reasons. For the ensuing 55 years, Sam was a distinguished member of the Tucson and the southern Arizona community. He was an outstanding softball player, and was well-known for being a strike-out ace. In one game as the pitcher for the Tucson Elks, he struck out 21 batters in eight innings. Sam was also a respected businessman and dedicated public servant.

His athletic skills and business talents gained him widespread recognition and respect throughout the community. This popularity encouraged him to move into a more formal leadership role. In 1965, he was appointed to the Arizona House of Representatives where he served two elected terms. In 1968 he was elected to the State senate where he served three terms and became a powerful force in southern Arizona politics.

From playing softball as a pitching strike-out ace to his extraordinary effectiveness as a public servant, Sam Lena infused his life with commitment and caring. He worked tirelessly for those groups and issues that were dear to him: Law enforcement, education, health care, social services, and the mentally retarded. Each of these areas benefited throughout Sam's tenure in the Arizona State Legislature, the Arizona State Senate, the Pima County Board of Supervisors, and as the special assistant to Arizona Governor Rose Mofford while he directed her southern Arizona office.

Sam made government personal. To quote his friend and protégé of many years, Pima County Supervisor Dan Eckstrom:

Sam truly loved the many constituents that he served, from the youngest child to the oldest senior citizen. To him all people were the same. Yet, it was his special love for the indigent and disadvantaged that made him such the great community servant that he was. "Mr. Sam," as he was affectionately called by many, really enjoyed being out with his people, whether it was at the Knights of Columbus Hall, Lena's Liquors, the District 10 Democratic Club meetings, at Safeway, or just on the street, Sam was very approachable, willing to listen and always ready to help. He knew practically everyone in his district and everyone who knew him knew him first as a friend.

Sam Lena worked diligently to ensure that society's resources were available to all. But more importantly, he spoke for those who are often unable to speak for themselves: The poor, the disadvantaged, the downtrodden. In many areas of health care, services to the poor, recreation facilities, education, and services for the mentally retarded, Sam Lena's peace making ability and genius as a consensus builder made new and better programs possible.

In addition to his official duties as an elected and appointed public servant, Sam Lena was

an activist for the community. Through his personal efforts on behalf of Kino Hospital, this critically needed community facility has been kept open. As a member of the Pima County Sports Authority, Sam was instrumental in promoting sporting activities, especially spring training baseball and the building of a new southside baseball stadium.

Kino Hospital and the new baseball stadium are a small part of the legacy Sam Lena leaves this community. The greater part of his legacy is the people he helped and encouraged. "Mr. Sam" was a friend, a teacher, a counselor, a mentor. Many community leaders were first befriended and encouraged by Sam Lena. The spirit of community that he engendered continues to grow through those he has mentored.

Sam was always available to counsel and to talk with those who needed a caring friend. We are fortunate that this man of good morale character, simple tastes, and mild manner offered his guidance to so many others. Many were encouraged by his example to emulate these positive characteristics.

To Sam Lena's many friends, to his beloved wife, Tina, to his children, Sam, Jr., Katherine, and Johnny, and his step-children, Christine and David, to his grandchildren, Jennifer, Julieanne, Catherine, Benjamin, Matthew and Sara, to his sisters, Lily and Virginia, and his brothers Buddy and Babe, I extend my sincere appreciation for their willingness to share this great man with so many others. His life is a model for all to follow. I thank Sam Lena for being my friend and for making his city, his county, his State, and his country better for all of us.

CAREGIVERS LEND A HAND

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special person who has taken on a special task.

Livonia native Vikki Kowaleski, publisher of Caregiver Monthly, and her husband John have dedicated themselves to people who need help.

After a personal experience with the everyday rigors of caregiving in which their ideas were innovative and praised, Vikki and John decided to share their experience.

They developed Caregiver Monthly, a nationwide, Livonia-based newsletter, which is published to encourage, support, assist, inform, and exhort caregivers throughout the world.

Celebrating the first anniversary of their initial publication this month, this first year has been a tremendous success.

Dedicated to helping those who—out of need or even the goodness of their hearts—care for relatives, the elderly, or those unable to care for themselves, Caregiver Monthly focuses on helpful hints and information on many things like nutrition, long-term care, and other important health and personal tips.

Often promoting ways to make caregiving easier, Caregiver Monthly is a very important

reading for our dedicated individuals who care for those who need help the most.

Congratulations, Vikki and John, and keep up the great work. Caregiver Monthly is headed in the right direction. Your commitment to caregiving, as well as our outstanding dedication are tribute to your success. It is also an important part of making our community and country a better place.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Peace Lutheran Church in Steeleville, IL. August 9, 1996, marks the church's 100th anniversary.

Their first church was built in 1896 by 27 charter members. Peace considered itself an independent Lutheran congregation affiliated with the Wartburg synod, which it officially joined in 1933. In 1950, the remaining services still conducted in German were discontinued in favor of services conducted in "American." Throughout the years Peace has established a school for seventh and eighth graders, a Sunday school program, a missionary society, two children's choirs, a young women's missionary society, and a prayer group. In 1988, Peace Lutheran Church became part of the Central-Southern Illinois Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

Peace Lutheran Church has contributed to the life of the Steeleville community for a century. Their faith and dedication to their community remains a fine example for the people of Illinois and the country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, on August 11, Bishop Zenker of the Central-Southern Illinois Synod will join Rev. James R. Lillie and the rest of the Peace Lutheran congregation for their 100th anniversary celebration. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them a wonderful celebration and hope that their next century can be as productive as the past century.

WHY CONGRESS NEEDS THE MENTAL HEALTH BENEFIT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I know it is not fashionable to seek perks for Members of Congress, but we desperately, desperately need one—and the country would be better for it if we obtained this benefit for ourselves.

We need the mental health parity amendment, because a majority of the Members are clearly suffering from severe mental disconnect. As an institution, we are in need of treatment.

I refer, of course, to the insanity of spending long hours trying to pass the Kennedy-Kassebaum amendment to improve health insurance

coverage, while we are also about to pass Medicaid budget cuts which will effectively remove health insurance coverage from millions of Americans.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill might help about 550,000 people a year when they switch jobs or leave a job which offers health insurance and want to buy a policy of their own. It is a nice little bill and justifiably helps many worthy people. The Medicaid budget bill, on the other hand, will probably reduce Medicaid resources by a quarter of a trillion dollars over the next 6 years, and remove the guarantee of adequate health insurance from millions of children, parents, and grandparents. Thirty-seven million low-income blind, disabled, aged, and low-income children and their families are currently covered by Medicaid. Far more people will be hurt by the Medicaid cuts than will ever be helped by the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill.

If an individual pursued two such diametrically opposed actions, we'd say he was unbalanced and should seek professional help. The Senate in Kassebaum-Kennedy adopted an amendment to provide basically equal coverage of mental and physical health. I understand that that provision is being dropped. That is unfortunate. Members of Congress could use the help.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SALVA- TION ARMY'S EFFORTS IN ST. LOUIS

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of two outstanding programs that have made a tremendous impact on the St. Louis community: the Salvation Army comprehensive substance treatment and rehabilitation program [CSTAR] and the Salvation Army community in partnership family center [CIP]. These two organizations have worked with a consortium of businesses, service organizations, and governmental groups to provide the St. Louis community at large with invaluable homeless and drug treatment services.

The Salvation Army's CSTAR and CIP programs are part of an effort to help stabilize and empower homeless families and women with chemical dependencies so that they may help themselves. By nurturing a sense of dignity and resourcefulness, these programs enable individuals and their families to re-enter the community as participating citizens. Through the unique programming offered at each of the centers, families are given a foundation to rebuild their lives and eventually relocate into safe and affordable housing.

About a year ago, Congressman WATTS and I began to travel and visit organizations, like these, around the country. We asked the people and community leaders what they needed to run their programs more efficiently and what it would take to revitalize these impoverished communities.

All of the organizations found the Federal Government's involvement in their programs to

be burdensome and intrusive. The Government made them jump through bureaucratic hoops, fill out stacks of paperwork, and follow silly, expensive, and troublesome regulations. They asked us to reduce this redtape and allow participants to enter their programs without having to comply with an abundance of requirements and to be able to run their program without being told which portions of the programs were acceptable and which were not.

Based on these recommendations and others from people we met, we introduced legislation designed to empower the institutions that provide structure, rehabilitation and order to low-income neighborhoods. The bill does this by empowering faith-based and other private groups, funding scholarships for low-income children, encouraging private investment and home-ownership, and assisting those neighborhood groups which are restoring structure to their communities.

The American Community Renewal Act allows for up to 100 renewal communities to be established on a competitive basis in both urban and rural areas. To be designated a renewal community, State and local governments would have to work together with neighborhood groups to lessen the burden of rules and regulations that hamper job creation.

There are two tenants of the bill that would directly and positively impact the Community in Partnership Family Center as well as the CSTAR program. The first is a charitable tax credit. Individuals would be able to contribute to the charity of their choice, whose mission is poverty relief, and receive a tax credit of up to 75 percent of a \$200 donation. The other provision would allow renewal communities to voucherize their drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs. Participants would have the ability to choose where to receive their treatment—whether private or public. It's no great secret that private programs like CSTAR have tremendous success rates and little recidivism.

Targeting the few pillars of strength in these communities and empowering them is essential to uplifting the deterioration of our low-income communities. CSTAR, the family center, and others deserve the recognition and support from the Federal Government and I believe the community renewal bill does just that.

Mr. Speaker, it is both an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute to these fine organizations, and commend them upon their efforts to ensure that all residents of St. Louis County have the opportunity to operate in the community as participating citizens. They are an outstanding example not only for the residents of St. Louis County, but to the Nation as a whole.

**ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL: RANKED
AMONG NEW JERSEY'S BEST**

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Academic High School. Academic has consistently been ranked one of the best public schools in the State, and has been

ranked one of New Jersey's top 21 best high schools by New Jersey Monthly.

At a time when some question the mission of our public school system, Academic High School is an example of what can be done with dedication and commitment to an ideal. Public schools can excel and anyone who doubts this need only take a tour of Academic High School.

Academic High School was established in 1976 as a college preparatory school for highly motivated students. Academic serves an ethnically and racially diverse population. Prospective students must undergo a highly selective screening process. This process is based on the student's elementary school performance, standardized tests, recommendations, attendance, and participation in extracurricular activities. With a student-teacher ratio of 15 to 1, every student's individual academic needs can be addressed. The faculty shows a great deal of dedication to their work. This is exemplified by the fact that 51.9 percent of the teachers hold master's degrees—well above the State average.

The students of Academic High School have consistently distinguished themselves at the Hudson County Science Fair. Academic students have won trips to the International Science Fair on a regular basis. Academic students have distinguished themselves by qualifying as National Merit semifinalists, as well as attending the Governor's Schools and the St. Peter's College Summer Scholars Program. Students also have received the New York Times' Young Citizen Award and placed first in the Kiwanis-Key Club essay contest. With achievements such as these, it is not surprising that 96.9 percent of the graduates go on to attend 4-year colleges, including the most competitive colleges, such as Harvard, Yale, MIT, and Cornell.

Despite the challenges inherent in providing quality, urban public education, Academic High School demonstrates that it can be done. Providing a quality public education takes dedicated teachers, parents, and students working together to build a community school. I want to particularly note the work of School Principal Robert J. Roggenstein, who has worked many long hours to fulfill the school's mission.

I am proud to have a school in my district that serves as a model for other urban schools. I ask that my colleagues rise and join me in honoring this outstanding school.

**TRIBUTE TO THE AWARD WINNING
STUDENTS OF HILLSBORO HIGH
SCHOOL**

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on April 27–29, 1996, more than 1,300 students from 50 States and the District of Columbia were in Washington, DC, to compete in the national finals of the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am proud to announce that the class from Hillsboro High School in Nashville represented Tennessee.

These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning local competitions in their home State.

The distinguished members of the team representing Tennessee are: Aras Alexander, Meghan Ashford-Grooms, Allison Bradfield, Jennifer Cartwright, Andy Cheatham, Grace Cheng, Alfredo Cisneros, Hillary Condon, Lisa DeBusk, Kimberly Ewton, Marthie Francis, Blythe Gore, Corey Harkey, Eva Lea, Charles McMackin, Katie Newman, Casey O'Shea, Amanda Osteen, Austin Ray, Jamie Richards, Kristin Robertson, James Shadinger, James Shaub, Madeline Short, Eleanor Smith, Jennifer Tlumak, Emily Van Hook, Katie Walton, and Emily White.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Mary Catherine Bradshaw, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator, Holly Brewer, and the State coordinator, Dorothy Skeel, also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People . . . program, now in its ninth academic year, has reached more than 70,400 teachers, and 22,600,000 students nationwide at the upper elementary, middle, and high school levels. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with students and teachers.

The We the People . . . program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective on the significance of the U.S. Constitution and its place in our history and our lives. I wish these students the best of luck in the national finals and look forward to their continued success in the years ahead.

**A TRIBUTE TO DARRELL
TORGERSON**

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a decorated veteran of public education, Darrell Torgerson, on the occasion of his retirement from active service.

Mr. Torgerson has taught chemistry to students at Mira Loma High School in Sacramento for the past 30 years. Over the course of those three decades, Mr. Torgerson's rare fusion of light-heartedness and dedication to the task at hand has earned him a permanent place in the hearts and minds of countless pupils.

Mr. Torgerson is the kind of teacher in whose eyes the classroom door is never

closed, and in whose ears the dismissal bell never rings. Ignoring the common standards of mediocrity, Darrell Torgerson has set the standard for this students by demanding more of himself than was ever asked. Mr. Torgerson has devoted countless hours after school to tutoring both the eager and the frustrated, has worked closely with honor students on their science papers for the International Baccalaureate program, and has coached student teams to numerous victories in various local and national science competitions. His freshman students have made their mark in Sacramento area competitions by regularly taking first place over opposing high school teams made up of juniors and seniors.

We all know that teachers are the guardians of America's future, but we don't hear enough about teachers like Darrell Torgerson, who has been a guardian angel for an entire generation of young people. I commend him on his long and fruitful career, and I wish him the best of luck on the next stage of his life as educator.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PARENTAL LEAVE EQUITY ACT OF 1996

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Parental Family Leave Act of 1996, a bill which will ensure that employees who choose to care for a foster child or adopt a child will benefit from the same leave policy as their coworkers who are birth parents. This bill does not mandate that employers provide leave benefits beyond existing law, but rather that if they choose to provide such benefits, they do so for all parents equitably. Because the employers involved are generally larger businesses and the number of children is small, the bill will not burden employers.

The Family Medical Leave Act of 1993 [FMLA] provides that employers must grant up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave for adoptive, birth and foster parents to care for a new child. Although some employers go beyond the mandate of the act and provide paid leave or allow paid sick leave to be used by employees with a new child, they often extend these benefits only to birth parents and not to foster parents or parents who adopt. My bill tracks the FMLA, correcting this inequity by providing that if an employer allows additional leave benefits for the birth of a child, the employer shall provide the same leave benefits to parents of a foster child or an adopted child. Thus, my bill does not require employers to provide leave policies beyond the requirement of the FMLA, but provides only for equal treatment for adoptive and foster parents, in keeping with the intent of the original legislation.

The basis for granting parental leave to both foster and adoptive parents overlap, but the circumstances of foster parents and adoptive parents are often different. Foster children are generally older children who have been removed from their own homes. Often they are children with specific needs. Sometimes they have been abused. Thus, a foster parent will

normally have a greater challenge of adjustment than a new birth parent. A foster parent must acclimate to a child who already has set habits and personality traits. The foster child is sometimes intimidated by being thrust into her new surroundings. She may have come from dangerous or perhaps life threatening circumstances. In addition, foster care systems, especially those in large cities, are in great disrepair. A recent GAO report reported disgraceful circumstances for the care of many of these youngsters, a situation that is pervasive throughout the United States. The wreckage left behind by failed foster care systems is often reflected in the lives of foster children. They clearly need their parents in their new home as much, and probably more than the newborns who are the major recipients of paid leave.

Adopted children are generally not as old as foster care children and do not generally come to their new families from troubled circumstances. However, because most adoptive parents are caring for an infant, they find themselves in a situation similar to the parents of newborns. There is no reason, therefore, to treat them differently than birth parents.

There are few foster or adoptive parents in any single workplace, guaranteeing that the effects on the employer would be minuscule in keeping with the policy of the FMLA. I urge my colleagues to support this bill to help ensure that foster parents and adoptive parents receive the same opportunity as birth parents to bond with a new child and to acclimate that child to her new family and surroundings.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the Nation that the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church or Ironwood, MI, is celebrating its centennial anniversary on June 22, 1996. It was 100 years ago that 20 Lutherans were drawn together by their common faith to form the Church of Ironwood, MI. Today, the congregation has nearly 600 dedicated members who are proudly celebrating the love and faith that has been shared within the congregation and the Ironwood community for the past century.

In 1896, Pastor Michael Kivi was asked to lead the small congregation. He graciously accepted the offer and began his new job for a salary of \$20 a month. Thirteen dedicated pastors have served the congregation since Pastor Kivi. Currently, Pastor Francis Strong leads the members in worship and fellowship.

The congregation has been planning the anniversary festivities since 1992. "The History of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church," a concise history of the parish, was printed last fall. An original stage play was written for the celebration entitled "Workers in the Vineyard." A centennial feast is being hosted on June 22 for members and friends of the congregation.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all northern Michigan, and the entire Nation I would like to congratulate Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church on 100 years of faith, love, and ministry.

FATHER THOMAS PATRICK
JOSEPH DOYLE, S.J.

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Father Thomas J. Doyle, S.J., who will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of his ordination into the Society of Jesus on June 30, 1996.

Father Doyle, a product of the Philadelphia community, attended the Gesu Grammar School, Roman Catholic High School, and St. Joseph's Preparatory School before deciding to serve God and the community. Upon his graduation from St. Joseph's in 1933, Father Doyle entered the Society of Jesus. After performing his priestly studies in Toronto, Canada, he was ordained on June 30, 1946, by James Cardinal McGuligan. Father Doyle returned to Philadelphia to celebrate his first mass at Our Lady of Mercy Church before traveling the world as an educator, mission director, editor, and preacher.

Since returning to Old St. Joseph's Church in 1967, Father Doyle has become a pillar of the Philadelphia Community. He has served as chaplain to the Federation of Irish Societies of the Delaware Valley, the Irish Society, Legion of Mary, Knights of Columbus, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Father Doyle was honored as the 1992 Hibernian of the year for his selfless dedication to the community and willingness to help those in need.

Father Thomas Patrick Joseph Doyle epitomizes the Jesuit ideals. Today, I join his friends in offering both thanks and congratulations for his years of dedicated service.

CUTTING SPENDING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 19, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CUTTING SPENDING

Despite much of the political rhetoric in Washington, Congress and the President have made significant progress on reducing the federal budget deficit. For the first time since President Truman, the deficit has been reduced for years in a row. In fact, the projected 1996 deficit (\$140 billion) is less than half of the 1992 deficit (\$290 billion). Compared to the size of the economy, the U.S. deficit is now lower than that of any other major industrialized nation. However, much more must be done. The challenge facing Congress is to maintain this discipline and stay the course until the deficit is erased. In past months, Congress has taken a number of positive actions.

1996 SPENDING

With my strong support, Congress recently passed the last of the yearly appropriations bills which fund basic government operations. Overall, these bills cut spending \$23 billion below 1995 levels—about 5 percent. I voted to eliminate more than 200 wasteful programs, including the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the modular helium reactor program, a congressional warehouse and parking lot, and many more.

LINE-ITEM VETO

With my support, Congress passed a line-item veto, and the President signed it into law. Under this provision, the President can object to any specific project or program and return it to Congress. Without a two-thirds vote in both the House and Senate, the program would be eliminated. This is an important step in efforts to block wasteful spending and "pork-barrel" projects. I am disappointed that the congressional leadership delayed this provision until 1997 by defeating an effort to make it effective immediately. If this had passed, even more could be saved from spending bills this year.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

For the first time in history, the House last year approved a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. The version that passed the House would require a 2/3 vote of both the House and the Senate to pass an unbalanced budget or to raise the debt limit. It would allow certain exemptions in time of war or national security threat. I voted for this amendment, and am disappointed that it failed in the Senate.

DOWNSIZING GOVERNMENT

With my support, Congress voted in 1994 to cut more than 270,000 federal positions by 1999. We are significantly ahead of schedule, with more than 160,000 positions eliminated, leaving the federal workforce smaller now than at any time since the mid-1960s. We should continue this course, focusing particularly on top-heavy bureaucracies that have the bulk of their employees in Washington, D.C. It has been my personal practice each year to reduce administrative spending for government programs and agencies to lessen the opportunity for waste. During the appropriations process for fiscal year 1996, I supported many amendments to reduce overhead in certain government agencies and programs.

REFORMING GOVERNMENT PURCHASING

Too often we hear about outrageous government purchases of \$600 toilet seats or \$100 screwdrivers. Centralized management is often inefficient. Last year, with my support, Congress passed legislation to streamline the wasteful government procurement process. The new law reduces paperwork burdens, streamlines acquisition procedures, and cuts government purchasing costs. It encourages federal employees to act like private businesses and purchase certain supplies at a local office supply store if it saves money. It also expands the bidding process to make it more competitive and efficient.

SIX-YEAR BALANCED BUDGET

I voted for a plan to balance the budget in six years. This conservative "Coalition" budget asks all Americans to do their fair share with equitably distributed savings. This plan would cut spending by more than \$700 billion. It reforms welfare, protects Social Security, preserves Medicare and Medicaid for the future, maintains investments in education and job training, and cuts corporate subsidies. The Coalition budget would

reduce the deficit by \$9 billion in 1997, \$25 billion in 1998, and continue on a glidepath to a balanced budget in 2002.

Unfortunately, the House defeated this budget and passed a version that would increase the deficit in 1997 and 1998. This is the plan that was supported by House Speaker Newt Gingrich. I voted against increasing the deficit. The main difference between this plan and the Coalition budget is that the Speaker's plan borrows an additional \$150 billion to expand certain tax breaks. As a result, the national debt would be billions of dollars higher in 2002 than under the Coalition budget. The Coalition budget demonstrates that it is possible to make tough budget choices while reflecting the values American cherish: responsibility, honesty, fairness, and the promise that the future will be better for our children. The problem with the budget supported by Speaker Gingrich is that increasing the national debt would leave even more of a burden on our children.

It is correct that both the Speaker's plan and the Coalition plan balance the budget on paper, but the Speaker's plan postpones 82% of the deficit reduction until after the 1998 elections. In fact, the President's separate plan makes a similar mistake. History shows that such an approach is a recipe for failure. Time and time again Congress has passed "deficit reduction" plans that postpone serious spending cuts for several years. My position is that we should use the Coalition approach and pay our bills now, and not just promise to pay them later. We should continue reducing the deficit, year by year, in a disciplined, methodical manner.

Unless significant changes are made, the final budget plan is expected to be vetoed by the President. Although the differences between the sides are significant, I think the American people want Congress and the President to continue negotiating to reach agreement on the budget. It is the responsibility of leaders in both parties to put aside partisan differences for the common good of the nation.

Over the past year, both the President and the congressional leadership have moved towards the Coalition budget. There is still time to unite the American people behind a tough, honest, and fair balanced budget that reflects basic American values and invests in our future. It would be a tragedy if the progress that has been made since 1992 is reversed with a budget that increases the deficit in 1997 and 1998. I will continue to urge all of my colleagues to seek a final agreement.

TRIBUTE TO HUGH B. MITCHELL,
FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a former Member of both Houses of Congress, Hugh Burnton Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell died on June 10, at age 89, and his family and friends are gathering at Daybreak Star Center in Seattle to remember him today.

Hugh Mitchell was a true son of the Northwest, and true Democrat. His belief, that government could help people realize their dreams, was at the core of his public service. He was born in Great Falls, MT in 1907, grew up on a dairy farm, and attended public

schools. After graduating from Dartmouth College, he engaged in editorial work at an Everett, WA newspaper. In 1933, he joined the congressional staff of U.S. Representative Monrad Wallgren, and extended his service on the Hill for 12 years, including Wallgren's term in the Senate.

When Wallgren was elected Governor of the State of Washington, he appointed Mitchell to serve the balance of his Senate term. Hugh Mitchell was just 37 years old when he was sworn on January 10, 1945—the second youngest U.S. Senator at the time. He was defeated for election in 1946, but was elected to the House in 1948 and served in the 81st and 82d Congresses. He was not a candidate for renomination in 1952, but mounted an unsuccessful bid for the governorship of Washington in 1952.

Mr. Speaker, our country has changed dramatically in the 40 years since Hugh Mitchell graced the floor of this Chamber, but the principle that animated his public service is timeless: that government could and should aid the people he represented. He listened to the people, and tried to put government to work for them.

Hugh Mitchell's congressional career began as World War II was ending; the country's agenda then was similar to that which faces it today in the post-cold war era. Mitchell urged conversion of America's war-related industries to peacetime infrastructure-building, both to put people to work, and to prevent a reversion to the hardships of the Depression.

America's hard-won superiority in science and technology, he believed, should be used to relieve the tensions and miseries of the war-torn world. He supported the Marshall plan for Europe, but also proposed a similar program of engagement in Asia. Had the Congress heeded his prophetic advice, we might have avoided the disastrous route that took our country into conflicts in Korea and Vietnam. "We must make allies in Asia," he warned, "or we are doomed to protracted, costly, and indecisive wars."

His ideas about cultivating constructive cooperative relationships with Pacific Rim countries were part of the long tradition of trade and friendship among the people of the Northwest and their neighbors to the East. Our APEC program today is a culmination of the vision of Washington State advocates such as Warren Magnuson, Henry Jackson, and Hugh B. Mitchell.

Mitchell's legislative agenda also included the careful stewardship of the abundant natural resources of the Pacific Northwest. Adoption of his plan for comprehensive management of the Columbia River Valley by the Congress might have averted the ecological crisis we now struggle to overcome.

Hugh Mitchell's reputation as a far-sighted intellectual is complemented by his legendary attentiveness to the wisdom of his constituents. His civility of discourse and equanimity in the face of adversity sprang from his faith in the democratic process. His pragmatic vision of government of, by, and for the people is a legacy that enhances this body, Mr. Speaker, and I commend it to you.

AMERICA WANTS HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, America's wait for health care reform is nearly over. My colleagues in both the House and the Senate have reached agreement on the Health Coverage Availability and Affordability Act of 1996. This is the health care bill the American people have wanted for years.

The Republican health care reform plan is portable and affordable. Despite the extremist efforts of the Clinton administration to nationalize this Nation's private health care system, the long wait for portable and affordable health care is over, and, it took a Republican Congress to get it done. Our plan ensures portability, fights fraud and abuse, cuts red tape, increases access, and enhances affordability.

For the first time, working Americans will be able to leave their jobs without having to worry about losing their health care insurance due to preexisting conditions. Up to 25 million Americans per year will benefit from this agreement, which eliminates preexisting condition exclusions for persons with prior health insurance coverage. An additional 4 million job-locked Americans are freed to job hunt because insurance companies will be required by law, to accept persons who had prior health insurance coverage.

This agreement fights fraud and abuse by creating new penalties against those who engage in health care fraud. It creates a national health care fraud and abuse control program to coordinate Federal, State, and local law enforcement actions and funding is increased for investigation, reviews, and prosecutions.

To provide greater access to health care, the agreement fights discrimination in the Tax Code against millions of small, self-employed business men and women by giving them virtually the same rights as large corporations to deduct their health insurance costs. It allows tax deductions for long-term health care needs, and it allows terminally ill patients and their families to receive tax-free accelerated death benefits from their insurance companies.

The President and his liberal allies insist on perpetuating big Government policies and socialized health care. America rejected it in 1993, and they do not want it today. The Health Coverage Availability and Affordability Act of 1996 ensures portable, affordable health care for working Americans.

It is time the Clinton liberals stop dragging their feet and came to the negotiating table.

DO NOT PUT HARD-WORKING AMERICANS AT RISK

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, like other Members of this body, I abhor terrorism and

support ongoing efforts to reduce the spread of weapons of mass destruction. But I also want to be sure that we do not hurt hard-working Americans in our efforts to achieve foreign policy objectives. From the outset, I have been particularly concerned that enactment of this bill might hurt the citizens of the 14th District of Texas and American families throughout the country.

As the chairman of the Trade Subcommittee knows, I was particularly concerned that the bill, as reported by the International Relations Committee, could have two potentially harmful effects. First, the initial bill would have put at risk the jobs of Americans at totally innocent U.S. subsidiaries of foreign companies. Second, the initial bill could be read to apply retroactively to investment commitments made and contractual obligations undertaken many years ago.

Through the strong leadership and personal intervention of the chairman of the full committee and of the Trade Subcommittee, these concerns have been addressed. I am gratified that the unprecedented innocent subsidiary provision was dropped in its entirety. That change alone will ensure that workers in my district will not have their livelihoods affected by the actions of others that were well beyond their control. Moreover, the bill was redrafted to ensure that the long-standing principle of contract sanctity is preserved. To eliminate any possible interpretive ambiguity, the definition of investment makes clear that the legislation applies only to activities undertaken pursuant to an agreement entered into with the Government of Iran or the Government of Libya (or nongovernmental entities formed by those governments) after the date of enactment. Thus, for example, companies can continue to honor their contractual obligations under existing contracts without fear of being sanctioned. As a result, the supply of services and other subcontracts, farm-in arrangements, and the like in connection with contracts entered into prior to the date of enactment will not expose companies to potential sanctions. Similarly, companies may continue the development of oil resources as contemplated under exploration and production-sharing agreements signed long before introduction of this legislation. By addressing these legitimate concerns of the business community, our committee has preserved an important principle while reducing the likely exposure of U.S. companies and U.S. workers to foreign government retaliation.

As the administration made clear in its testimony before the Trade Subcommittee, it too shares my concerns about the potential unintended consequences of the legislation. I was pleased that the administration indicated that the bill should apply only prospectively, to future contracts and to future investments. With the bill before us today, the administration should be in a better position to ensure that hard-working Americans in the 14th District or anywhere in our great land will not be put at risk.

In closing, I wish to again commend our Committee leadership for producing a bill that maintains long-standing principles, reduces the risk of harmful retaliation, and provides the President with the flexibility needed to ensure that the American economy is not adversely

affected by our pursuit of foreign policy objectives.

HONORING "OLD" JOE CLARK

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of southern Kentucky's country music legends, "Old" Joe Clark.

"Old" Joe recently celebrated his 50th year of performing at Renfro Valley, Kentucky's premier country music venue. He has been making us laugh with his unique brand of country humor and skillful banjo-picking for the last half century. He is a true treasure of the Commonwealth.

"Old" Joe came to Renfro Valley after entertaining folks in and around his home of Johnson City, TN. After sharpening his talents in Tennessee, "Old" Joe attracted the attention of Renfro Valley's founder, John Lair. And, as they say, the rest is history.

It did not take long for "Old" Joe's fame to spread throughout southern Kentucky. And, he was soon a part of the national country music scene. He appears at the Grand Ole Opry and performed with some of the Nation's top country stars.

"Old" Joe Clark talents are legendary at Renfro Valley. For 50 years, he has set the standard for an entire generation of country musicians and comedians. Without a doubt, "Old" Joe has left his mark on the Renfro Valley community.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to honor "Old" Joe Clark on his 50th anniversary at Renfro Valley. I know that the people of southern Kentucky love Joe and appreciate his lifetime of service to entertain us.

TRIBUTE TO WENDY GUEY, 1996 NATIONAL SPELLING BEE WINNER

HON. MARK ADAM FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to salute an exceptional student from Palm Beach County, FL, Miss Wendy Guey. At 12 years old, Wendy attends the Palm Beach County School of the Arts and was the winner of the 1996 Scripps Howard National Spelling Bee.

Not only a talented pianist and violinist, Miss Guey is also a bright, young lady who calmly spelled vivisection to become a national champion. To get through the early rounds, she spelled correctly—parquet, multifarious, and gesticulate. Aside from a small shopping trip, she donated \$200 to her school while the rest of the prize money has been put away for college.

This was Miss Guey's fourth National Spelling Bee. In 1993, she came in fourth place at the unbelievable age of 9. This year, she came back after missing two words in previous rounds to win the championship.

Perhaps most importantly, Miss Guey has reached a level that all American students

should strive to achieve. Education cannot be emphasized enough; our children need to be prepared to attain the skilled positions that will await them in the future. For the United States to compete on the international level, young individuals such as Miss Guey need to become the role models for all students.

I am proud to recognize Miss Guey for her victory as well as her parents Mr. and Mrs. Ching and Susan Guey of Palm Beach Gardens. We should all be proud to salute Wendy for her achievements and wish her the best of luck in her future endeavors.

POSTAL REFORM

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, the following letter by Postmaster General Marvin Runyon was published in the June 1, 1996 Washington Post as a rebuttal to an earlier Washington Post column calling for the creation of a Government commission to address the complex issues of postal reform. The authors of the original article—Messrs. David Ginsburg, Murray Comarow, Robert Hardesty and David Harris—argued in their guest column, "Delivery for the Postal Service," that postal reform would best be addressed through the creation of a Government commission to report and analyze these important public policy issues. While I do not embrace that conclusion, I included their column in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 6.

In his rebuttal, Mr. Runyon argues to the contrary and says that the Postal Service cannot wait for results of findings of a commission. Mr. Runyon stresses that the Postal Service has begun to meet the demands of today's mail delivery and that legislative reforms are needed to keep it thriving for years to come. I will be introducing such legislation in the next few days.

[From the Washington Post, June 1, 1996]

ALREADY DELIVERING

(By Marvin Runyon)

Were the Postal Service a private company, it would be the ninth-largest business in the United States. It is bigger than Coca-Cola, Xerox and Eastman Kodak—combined. With more than 750,000 employees in all U.S. states and territories, the U.S. Postal Service is the largest civilian employer in the country—accounting for one out of every 170 U.S. paychecks. Last year, the Postal Service delivered 181 billion pieces of mail—more pieces in a day than Federal Express delivers in a year.

No doubt the complex and amazing U.S. Postal Service faces some serious challenges. But does anyone seriously believe that this calls for creating another government commission?

In their article of May 20 ["Delivery for the Postal Service," op-ed] four friends of the Postal Service—David Ginsburg, Murray Comarow, Robert L. Hardesty and David F. Harris—argue for just such a panel.

The fact is, the Postal Service can't wait for a commission. We've already begun to turn things around.

No tax dollars fill our coffers. And the real price of a stamp, when adjusted for inflation,

is about the same today as it was in 1971. But today's Postal Service makes a profit. Last year, we earned \$1.8 billion. So far, we're on track to earn between \$700 million and \$900 million in fiscal 1996.

In 1995 we set a record of 88 percent for on-time delivery. We expect to set a new record when new statistics are released next week. Moreover, we intend to raise our national on-time delivery average for local first-class mail to 92 percent by next year. By 2000, we are aiming for 95 percent or better, with similar improvements in other service categories.

We're also working to raise revenue and exploring the universe of technology. In the coming months, we will be launching hybrid mail services that combine the speed of computer messaging with the security and impact of the U.S. Mail. We'll also be introducing electronic money transfer services, international catalogue shopping, convenient new bill-paying methods and dozens of new services available at our 40,000 post offices.

And we're increasing service, not costs, by reengineering the way we deliver the mail. Last year, we launched a new blueprint for excellence called CustomerPerfect!, which is helping us examine how we deliver the mail every step along the way, from the back dock to the customer's mailbox. At the same time, we're working to reduce labor costs, which account for some 80 percent of our annual budget.

But more must be done. Legislative reform is needed to allow the Postal Service to keep pace with the communications business; for example, to offer business customers volume discounts and customized service contracts. We need the authority to test new products more easily and bring them to market more quickly. And we need changes that will bring labor negotiations back to the bargaining table so we can better control our costs.

The Postal Service doesn't need a commission. It needs to have the shackles of government regulation loosened so it can continue its commitment to excellence.

INS TO BE COMMENDED IN MIAMI

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS], created by Congress over a hundred years ago—March 3, 1891—has been charged with the responsibility of providing services under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which among other things includes providing assistance to individuals seeking naturalization—the process by which eligible immigrants become U.S. citizens. Therefore, INS is appropriately involved in the citizenship process as an integral part and I believe that Commissioner Meissner has made significant progress in reducing the extensive processing backlogs for prospective new citizens as interest in naturalization has increased substantially during her term as commissioner.

Although I cannot speak for other portions of the country, in Miami INS has done a commendable job of moving applicants through the citizenship process expeditiously. As a part critic of INS's failure to process applications on a timely basis, I have been encour-

aged by the important headway INS has made in reducing the average time for completing an application.

Naturalization applications have severely outpaced the capacity of INS—from just over 200,000 in 1983 to over a million in 1995, and thousands of applications had been accumulating in Miami with a mere 22 personnel to process them. To respond to this unacceptable situation, using its own fee revenue, INS has added 158 naturalization personnel to the Miami District staff this year to handle the steadily increasing volume of citizenship applications. In the first half of this year, thanks to the additional staffing provided by Commissioner Meissner, the Miami district has been able to complete close to 30,000 N-400 applications—the standard naturalization form—which is over 1,000 more than the Miami district completed in the entire year for 1995. I have been pleased with this progress and commend Commissioner Meissner's hard work to ensure that naturalization is given the priority it merits.

Through its Citizenship USA project, INS is meeting on a monthly basis in Miami with local organizations to improve community outreach. Groups such as One Nation, the Catholic Legal Immigration Network Inc. [CLINIC], Dade County Schools and the Hispanic Coalition have worked with volunteers and local officials to help the INS facilitate its citizenship activities.

To be eligible for citizenship, an immigrant must be a legal permanent resident for at least 5 years—three if married to a U.S. citizen—exhibit good moral character and understanding of constitutional principles, demonstrate a knowledge of U.S. history/civics and basis English—unless exempted for age or disability—and must pay an application fee of \$95 which funds the INS process of examining each case. Thus, naturalization is not an automatic step for every immigrant, and those individuals who have gone to the trouble and effort of playing by the rules and have demonstrated their dedication and desire to be a U.S. citizen deserve the opportunity to be processed on a timely, efficient basis by INS. Although there have been enormous backlogs in the past, I believe that Commissioner Meissner is taking important steps toward helping immigrants naturalize and take full advantage of citizenship in these great United States.

CITRUS TRISTEZA VIRUS

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, northern California, with its benign temperature, is home to many agricultural products, including grapes, stone fruits, vegetables, and citrus. California has 275,000 acres in citrus groves. Roughly 30,000 to 35,000 people are employed in the citrus industry, which means on-tree revenues of \$546.3 million for the State of California. However, if the brown citrus aphid intrudes into our groves, everything we worked so hard for will be lost.

The brown citrus aphid is the carrier for the citrus tristeza virus or CTV. CTV is a very destructive disease that has already killed over 40 million trees worldwide and is projected to destroy 180 million citrus trees on citrus tristeza virus-sensitive sour orange rootstock in the United States, Mexico, the Caribbean, and other parts of North America. If there is even one strain of the CTV in the rootstock, it will debilitate the trees and will produce extremely low quantities of fruit. If the quantity of citrus decreases, it means millions of dollars in revenue lost for the State of California.

My colleagues in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas share California's understanding of the importance of the threat presented by the brown citrus aphid. If not controlled, the disease will escalate and will affect the U.S. citrus industry, possibly eliminating the United States as a major supplier of fresh fruit and juice concentrate in the world.

Congress has already made a commitment to fight the citrus tristeza virus in the fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997 Agricultural appropriations bills with a \$500,000 special research grant. However, I believe more needs to be done. The farm bill, passed earlier this year, created a \$3 million cooperative national research initiative to control the citrus tristeza virus and the brown citrus aphid. The program would entail new research and develop technologies needed to manage the disease, provide environmentally and energy-efficient control measures, and reduce the economic losses due to the diseases caused by the CTV. Unfortunately it was not possible to fund the research initiative in this year's appropriations bill. However, if additional monies become available to the committee, I will work to ensure that the CTV research initiative is given strong consideration for funding.

**AUNG SAN SUU KYI AND HER
WORK IN BURMA**

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today there was a ceremony commemorating the 51st birthday of Aung San Suu Kyi, the rightful leader of Burma. It highlighted the continuing repression occurring in Burma. As you know, Burma is ruled by a brutal military dictatorship which rejects the mandate of the democratic elections of 1990.

Although Aung San Suu Kyi is no longer under house arrest, the military regime has been stepping up its repressive measures against her and her party, the National League for Democracy. As the sixth anniversary of the democratic election approached, over 200 people were arrested. Recently, the regime released half of the detainees. These arrests were the latest example of the egregious human rights situation in Burma.

Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the National League for Democracy did not give in to the fear of retribution. They held rallies these past two weekends and will continue to meet.

I say to Aung San Suu Kyi, thank you for your courage and devotion to principle, you in-

spire all of us. You are a very courageous woman, who has endured uncomprehensible hardships. We will continue to help restore you and the rightfully elected parliament to power in Burma and end the horrendous human rights violations.

SALUTE TO THE MISSIONARY EFFORTS OF NINTH AND O BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Ninth and O Baptist Church of Louisville, KY. This remarkable congregation led by Pastor Rodney Burnette organized relief efforts for the children of a war-torn Bosnia.

Last October, the parishioners of the Ninth and O Baptist Church organized an amazing conglomeration of "shoebox blessings" filled with a variety of gifts for children in Bosnia. They worked in collaboration with the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board administrator in Eastern Europe Bill Steele to iron out the specifics of the project. They then appealed to other churches, schools, and community organizations to donate boxes filled with toys, clothes, picture books, and candy for children of ages up to 13 years old.

More than 2,700 boxes were collected as well as over 200 cases of medical supplies and 150 cases of food. Thanks to this extraordinary church group, thousands of Bosnian children had gifts for Christmas. I would like to take this opportunity to commend them for their efforts and their commitment to building bridges of peaceful offerings to the unfortunate victims of war across the Atlantic.

**TRIBUTE TO DARLENE CAROL
CALVERT**

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great community leader who passed away last week—Darlene Carol Calvert.

Ms. Calvert dedicated her life to community service. She was active in the Unitarian Universalist Church of San Diego and in its Women's Federation and Project Freedom of Religion. She was coordinator of the Religious Rights Task Force and advisor for Planned Parenthood at her church. She served as founder and chairwoman of the San Diego chapter of the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights and as a member of the board of directors of the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

As a woman who had been stricken with polio at the age of 15, she committed herself to ensuring that others in similar situations could enjoy a rewarding and independent life. She was an appointee to the County Committee for Persons with Disabilities, and she lobbied for access to facilities and services for disabled persons.

With a power wheelchair, arm braces and a ventilator to provide oxygen, she lived as independently in San Diego as her health would permit—and she worked at The Access Center, a nonprofit agency that provides services for the disabled, representing her clients in their efforts to also live independently.

Despite being told often that she would never finish college or be employed, she received a bachelor's degree in social work and a master's degree in counseling from San Diego State University. She was employed in social work and chemical dependency counseling, first at Episcopal Community Services and then at the California Youth Authority. She joined The Access Center in 1993 and coordinated a program to buy adaptive equipment for people with severe disabilities.

She was honored with several awards, including the Gallantry Award by the Easter Seal Society, the Unsung Unitarian of the Year Award, the Woman of the Year Award by the Coalition for Reproductive Choice, and the Freedom of Religion Award by the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights.

But of all the awards, the most significant was the respect and admiration of her friends, family, and community for her community involvement, her passionate advocacy for the disabled, and her desire to make the world a better place for all people with disabilities.

We seldom find a person as dedicated and brave as Ms. Calvert—those who touch us with their perseverance and optimism. My thoughts and prayers go out to her partner, Chris Shelly, to her family, and to her friends in the disabled community and in the San Diego community at large. She will be missed.

**THE PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY
WORKERS PROTECTION ACT**

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, we live in a disposable society. We have disposable diapers, cups, plates, utensils, gloves, needles, razors, bags, heat packs, and flashlights. We even have disposable cameras and contact lenses. But we have gone too far. We have entered the age of the disposable worker.

I am talking about the contingent work force, which is made up of part-time workers, temporary employees, independent contractors, day laborers, and others. Let me make it clear. I am not talking about teenagers flipping burgers. Contingent workers can be heads of a households. They can be old or young. But, not surprisingly, they are disproportionately women and minorities.

Employers increasingly view contingent workers as disposable. Contingent workers often provide short-term profits to employers who don't want to pay health insurance, pension benefits, unemployment insurance, and vacation and sick leave. This is not to say that there should be no part-time or temporary jobs. They provide flexibility for both employees and employers. Moreover, there are consciences employers and temporary agencies that set the standard when it comes to pay

and benefits for part-time and temporary workers. But the rise in the number of involuntary contingent workers and the recent corporate purging that has taken place paint a gloomy portrait of contingent work in America.

Temporary employment alone grew 10 times faster than overall employment between 1982 and 1990. In 1982 contingent workers constituted a quarter of the labor force. And that number continues to rise.

Not surprisingly, women and minorities are overrepresented in the part-time and temporary work force. For example, the percentage of African-Americans in the temporary work force is double that of the whole work force. Moreover, two out of three temporary workers are women. Women and minority groups, therefore, suffer a disproportionate share of the drawbacks of involuntary part-time and temporary employment—lower per-hour wages than full-time workers; reduced or no employment-based health, retirement, and other benefits; and the constant threat of being released with little or no warning.

Employees who worked for Honeywell Information Systems found out the hard way. After working for Honeywell as a computer programmer for 8 years, Jimmie Ruth and the majority of her department were laid off. She was hired back as a consultant, but the change in status resulted in a loss of benefits and forced her to pay Social Security taxes. She found herself working along side her former coworkers, who had also been hired back without their benefits.

Corporations that replace full-time workers with temporary workers do it to save money. But it can often cost taxpayers money. We all pay higher health costs when uninsured workers receive expensive emergency care rather than preventative medicine. We all pay when employees without retirement plans must depend on public assistance. We all pay when families are unable to reinvest money back into the economy.

There is little proof that replacing core workers with contingent labor benefits companies. According to management research consultant Helen Axel, companies do not always save money by providing contingent employees with lower wages and fewer benefits. The productivity of companies is often negatively impacted by the high turnover rates of contingent employees. The costs and time required for training new waves of temporary employees are not compensated for by trimming wages and benefits.

Cutting jobs has become profitable in another way—fattening the pockets of CEO's. When Robert Allen, CEO of AT&T, announced 40,000 layoffs in January, he made more than \$5 million as AT&T stock soared. This is in addition to his \$3 million salary. So Allen earned millions for firing thousands.

The Part-Time and Temporary Worker Protection Act address this problem. Simply put, if an employer provides health care and pension benefits to full-time workers, then they must provide partial coverage to contingent workers.

Under the bill, all employees working 500 hours or more per year receive a prorated share of health benefits under the employee sponsored group health plan based on the amount they worked. In other words, an em-

ployee who works 20 hours per week is eligible for half of the benefits of a full-time employee.

In addition, employees working 500 hours or more per year are eligible to participate in an employer-provided pension plan at the same prorated rate.

The bill also allows voluntary part-time workers to receive unemployment compensation while looking for part-time work. Currently, in order to receive unemployment insurance, a part-time worker must look for, and accept if offered, full-time work.

Another concern is the misclassification of employees as independent contractors. The Part-Time and Temporary Workers Protection Act limits the IRS's ability to waive employer tax liability for misclassifying employees as independent contractors and prevents Federal and defense contractors from willfully misclassifying employees as independent contractors.

Finally, the bill requires the Bureau of Labor Statistics to conduct an annual survey to determine the level of health and pension benefits for temporary employees, the number of jobs an individual holds, and the number of hours an individual works on each job.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting the Part-Time and Temporary Workers Protection Act of 1996.

TRIBUTE TO 1996 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR BRAD CONNERS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Brad Connors, who was named a 1996 Presidential Scholar. As a constituent of mine, it is a special honor to congratulate Brad and his distinguished teacher, Mr. John Burke.

Each year, only 141 students in the country are selected for the prestigious Presidential Scholar award. The competition is fierce, and those that are chosen must demonstrate excellence in academics, leadership, and school and community involvement.

Brad recently graduated from Catholic Memorial High School, where he excelled both in and out of the classroom. Namely, he finished school with an A average and was a member of the academic decathlon team. Coached by Mr. Burke, the team took second place at the State finals. Brad won individual honors, as well, with a gold medal in economics and bronze medals in both fine arts and science.

In addition, Brad participated in football, basketball, and track all through high school. In fact, this year the Catholic Memorial track team took the State championships by one-half of a point thanks to Brad's relay team in the final event. And, somehow he still found the time to coach a youth basketball team in his community.

Brad's parents, Mike and Sheila Connors, are undoubtedly very proud of their son's achievements. I share in their pride and wish Brad the best of luck in his studies at Notre Dame next year.

IN HONOR OF MARIO JIMENEZ

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of the great honor that will be bestowed upon Mr. Mario Jimenez of Whittier, CA.

On June 28, 1996, during the annual graduation ceremony of the university of his hometown, Huizuc, Guerrero, Mexico, Mr. Jimenez will be named the "Father of the Generation" for the class of 1993-96.

Mario Jimenez, a leader of the community and a philanthropist in my congressional district, has spent many years supporting our local youth and educational initiatives. As a successful businessman in Pico Rivera, Mario has dedicated his time and resources to various programs and activities that promote excellence in education. He is a member of the Congressional Award Council, a national organization that challenges and recognizes young people in my congressional district.

In honor of the following 1996 graduates of the Centro de Bachillerato Tecnológico, I congratulate the candidates to receive a bachelor of science in electricity: Francisco Castrejon Marban, Isahi Flores Garcia, Eden Vladimir Garces Nunez, Ricardo Ernesto Garcia Castro, Jose Alfredo Jimenez Roman, Adrian Lopez Carrera, Jose Esteban Marban Salgado, Rafael Mendoza Pañaloza, Jorge Israel Ortega Figueroa, and Jorge Luis Rivera Roman y Armando Tellez Escamilla.

The following candidates are to receive a bachelor of science in fiscal accounting: Flavio Aguirre Pineda, Lazaro Alonso Astudillo, Edgar Aragon Perez, Heriberto Coronel Flores, Silberto Calindo Garcia, Marilyn Gonzalez Varga, Maribel Idenfoso Flores, Martha Eugenia Jimenez Elizalde, Rubi Nelly Lagunas Gaytan, Suhail Lopez Garcia, Omar Marban Ocampo, Nayelli Miranda Sanchez, Celina Nieves Nieves, Adson Peralta Bautista, Alicia Rodriguez Arellano, Claudia Rojas Aragon, and Susana Sonido Gomez.

The following candidates are to receive a bachelor of science in administrative information: Nazaria Basilio Saavedra, Alejandro Casarrubias Merino, Violeta Castillo Jaimes, Elida Castro Ayala, Victor Hugo Delgado Hernandez, Antonio Elizalde AVila, Oscar Encarnacion Jaimes, Flor Figueroa Taboada, Alfonsina Hernandez Castrejon, Matriz Hernandez De La Cruz, Armiida Eliona Marban Marban, Gustavo Morales San Matrin, Henrik Adu Nava Figueroa, Andres Nery Robles, Malinal Xochitl Ocampo Cardenas, Nallely Pineda Gonzales, Lorena Rosales Franco, Rocio Segura Eligio, Juan Taboada Ayala, Alfonso Toledo Figueroa, Isaias Valle Abrego, and Magdalena Villalva Estrada.

The following candidates are to receive a bachelor of science in fiscal accounting: Yaraset Maria Alonso Cruz, Candido Barrera Vasquez, Angel Bautista Capistran, Lucero Bustos Quezada, Yaneth Alejandra Bustos Terrones, Daniel Castrejon Hernandez, Conrado Diaz Mota, Luis Alberto Elizalde Marban, Arturo Guevara Dircio, Maricela Jarez Gatica, Maria Aldegunda Lopez Hernandez,

Andres Jordan Mendoza Arteaga, Rosales Maricruz Morquecho, Sandra Ocampo Santos, Yareli Perez Herta, Jesus Reza Cruz, Luis Rojas Castro, Betzavet Salinas Mateos, and Maria Del Rosario Santiaguillo Guerrero.

The following candidates are to receive bachelor of science in general medicine: Rossana Castrejon Hernandez, Belen Catalan Chavez, Fatima Janet Catalan Lopez, Sindy De Jesus Tapoya, Magnolia Elizalde Gaytan, Maribel Garcia Munoz, Juan Benito Gaytan Castrejon, Nestor Hernandez Riquelme, Luz Estela Iriarte Salinas, Selene Montanez Dominguez, Maribel Montes Juan, Graciela Peralta Marba, and Maria De La Guadalupe Soto Garcia.

GEYSERVILLE INTERMODAL/ VISITORS CENTER

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation and support for the recognition given by the Committee on Appropriations to the value of a proposed project in Geyserville, CA, in Sonoma County. In the report accompanying the fiscal year 1997 Agriculture appropriations bill, the committee expresses its expectation that the Department will give consideration to funding this project under the rural business enterprise grants program. While the report makes reference to intermodal transportation and technical assistance requests relating to a train depot in Geyserville, one point merits clarification. In order to fully meet the rural needs of Geyserville, it is important to give equal consideration to funding the construction of a visitor's center and small business incubator, which will be constructed adjacent to the depot.

MFN STATUS FOR CHINA

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak out against granting China the most-favored-nation [MFN] status. For many years I have followed the human rights and business violations occurring in China. This past year we have once again seen many problems arise with China.

As my colleagues know, last month the United States customs agents arrested suspects in the United States with ties to China's state-owned munitions companies for smuggling AK-47's and other dangerous weapons into the United States. These same companies are selling nuclear weapons technology to Pakistan and advanced missile technology to Iran.

Many people claim that if we don't grant MFN status to China that American business will be hurt. That's not true. American businesses are hurt by the Chinese Government

allowing piracy of copyrighted American goods. These pirated copies are made in factories with the full knowledge of the Chinese Government. Everyone here is aware that a trade war was barely averted yesterday because the United States and China came to an agreement that is designed to crack down on Chinese piracy of compact discs and computer software.

Unfortunately, I don't think the Chinese understand that we are serious about protecting our copyrighted goods. Once again, the Chinese have only been slapped on the wrist for not abiding by agreements made. In the past, MFN status has been granted in hopes that the Chinese Government was going to crack down on the piracy problems and human rights violations. This has not happened yet.

Granting MFN to China does not encourage the Chinese Government to correct their human rights violations. Despite China's robust economy and economic reforms, there continues to be widespread human rights abuses. China still places severe restrictions on freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, religion, privacy, movement and worker rights. In Sunday's Post, it was noted that China's priority for the next 15 years would be to discredit Tibet's exiled religious leader, his Holiness, the Dalai Lama.

I ask my colleagues to ask themselves—Why would we want to grant MFN status to a country that continues to ignore human rights violations, continues to replicate American copyrighted goods, smuggles guns into our country, and has given nuclear technology to rogue nations? I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against MFN for China.

SIoux FALLS MAY REPRESENT THE FUTURE OF MOTHERHOOD

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, talking family values is one thing. But in yesterday's Los Angeles Times article "Sioux Falls May Represent the Future of Motherhood" Melissa Healy tells us how one community is living them. The article tells how family values and working mothers are coexisting peacefully in Sioux Falls, SD, because, as Ms. Healy points out, the community, its employers and its institutions, "are scrambling to adapt to the needs of working mothers instead of expecting mothers to adapt to theirs." Hats off to the Los Angeles Times and to the moms in Sioux Falls for showing us how a community can work together to help its families thrive.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 18, 1996]

SIoux FALLS MAY REPRESENT THE FUTURE OF MOTHERHOOD

(By Melissa Healy)

SIoux FALLS, SD.—Marjorie Beeck, 31, grew up in small-town South Dakota, and she is not abashed about calling herself traditional. There is no trace of irony in her voice when she volunteers that she has family values; she likes to think most folks in Sioux Falls do.

So when daughter Jessica was born four years ago, Beeck made a decision that she

says reflects her deep conviction that family comes first: Seven weeks after giving birth, she enrolled Jessica in day care and returned to her job as a securities broker at Citibank's South Dakota branch.

For Beeck, whose pay nudges her family's annual income just above the nation's median of \$33,000, working outside the home could easily be characterized as a choice in name only. Her family needs her income if it is to afford the trappings, and opportunities, of middle-class life.

Yet there's more involved here than economic necessity. The fact is, Beeck likes her job. She likes day care too. She says it has given her children, Jessica and 7-year-old Ryan, "things I couldn't give them at home," including field trips, a structured learning environment and other kids to play with—lots and lots of other kids.

Beeck could easily parlay her skills into a high-intensity, and probably higher-paying, job elsewhere. But she has chosen to stay at Citibank and in Sioux Falls in part because her employer and her community have taken pains to ease the burden on mothers who work outside the home.

"Staying here," she said, "is a measure of my commitment to family values."

Sioux Falls, in fact, might just represent the future of American motherhood.

A surprising 84% of mothers who live here are employed outside the home, according to the 1990 census. Among women with children younger than 6, a whopping four out of five are in the paid work force. In a recent national ranking of the best places for mothers to work, Sioux Falls with its population of approximately 100,000 placed first.

The reason: Local employers such as Citibank are scrambling to adapt to the needs of working mothers instead of expecting mothers to adopt to theirs. Civic leaders are mobilizing private charities and public schools to pitch in. Elected officials are doing their part, providing a model for other cities, and perhaps Washington, to emulate.

As a result, family values and working mothers are coexisting peacefully here in America's heartland.

"I don't think women have to be home to teach their children family values," said Liz Bute, a 37-year-old manager at Citibank whose five children have all spent their preschool years in day care. "I think we're past that."

While it is no simple matter for women to simultaneously keep their careers on track and give their kids the moral foundation they need, she said, it's up to "society as a whole" to share the burden.

That, said Bute, is part of what values are all about. And it is a responsibility that Sioux Falls is taking seriously.

SPECIAL PLACE

At a time when many Americans say they are reexamining some of the fundamental choices made by themselves as individuals—and by society as a whole—the issue of working moms occupies a special place in the national "values" debate.

In the mid-80s, conservative activist Phyllis Schlafly suggested that mothers who remained employed for their own self-fulfillment had contributed to adolescent suicides. As recently as 1991, then-Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-Fullerton) took to the floor of the House of Representatives to denounce the "devastation" that results when "working mothers" put careers ahead of children and rationalize material benefits in the name of children.

But a substantial number of working mothers, including many who characterize

themselves as political and social conservatives, has rejected that argument. They work not just because they need to, but because they want to. They believe they can continue to work without jeopardizing the physical and psychological well-being of their children, particularly if they get a little help from their employers, their communities and their elected representatives.

Clearly, for women whose families can afford it, curtailing outside work can increase the quantity, as well as the quality, of their involvement in their children's lives. Evidence indicates some women are managing to do so, although their numbers so far don't add up to a significant demographic trend.

But for a majority of American women, the values debate no longer turns on the question of whether they will or won't work outside the home. They simply will, at a rate of almost seven out of 10 nationally.

In places like Sioux Falls, the values debate now turns on the question of how husbands, employers, communities and government will adapt to the reality of a society in which both mothers and fathers draw a paycheck.

"We have an economy that requires women to work and, of course, by choice, women work," said Fran Sussner Rogers, chief executive officer of Work/Family Directions, a Boston consulting firm. "But we've kept our institutions and the places we work running on rules that were made for men with wives at home. And then we've had such ambivalence about whether women should work that we haven't adapted our communities to a new situation."

The solution, Rogers said, is obvious: "Social institutions, not individuals, need to deal with this as a values issue. Working is a necessity, and it's good for us."

Does this mean the end of maternal guilt, and of politicians and activists who prey upon it? Certainly not. But the working mothers of Sioux Falls have a message for public figures who suggest that employed mothers are hurting their kinds and eroding the nation's values: Don't try it here.

"To tell you the truth, it kind of makes my blood boil" to hear politicians who equate stay-at-home moms with family values, said Karla Quarve, a 31-year-old mother of a son in day care and a daughter in first grade.

An auditor at Sioux Falls' Home Federal Savings Bank, Quarve works because she likes her job. And she offers no apologies. Because she has a boss who values her and respects her family responsibilities, she regularly helps out during school and day-care field trips, and always makes it to her daughter's school ceremonies.

Although it could probably afford to do without her income, Quarve said, "I think our family would suffer" if she stayed home. She would be less happy, and the kids would be denied the fun of their day-care center.

"You can still instill values in your children and work," she said.

DRAMATIC RISE

Today, more than two out of three children have mothers who work outside the home, up from just under half in 1972. More dramatic, however, is the rise in women with very young children at home returning to work. In 1980, 38% of mothers with infants younger than 1 worked outside the home. By 1990, that percentage had climbed to 53%. Among women with preschool children, the figure has risen to 67%, from 44% in 1970.

According to a 1995 Harris Poll cited by the Families and Work Institute, 48% of married women in 1995 were bringing in half or more

of their family's income, making women a significant financial, as well as emotional, pillar of their families.

The rapid rise in maternal employment has coincided with extraordinary social ferment on a number of fronts: a surging divorce rate, more children born to single moms, a drastic rise in crime, a decline in academic standards and a general sense that the nation's ethical climate has eroded. It was only a matter of time, say some, before mothers who work outside the home got blamed.

"Women have always been seen as the people who are the custodians of morals and values," said Caryl Rivers, co-author of the book, "She Works, He Works: How the Two-Income Family Is Happier, Healthier and Better Off." "They are seen as the people who are supposed to keep the culture tidy. So when it becomes untidy, there is a rush to say to women, 'It's your fault.'"

As a result, Rivers said, "we're loading all the issues of modern society—drugs, crime, violence, rap music—onto the question of whether Mom is home or not."

But it remains a subject of intense debate within academic circles whether children—and with them, society—suffer from that decision.

The early results of the most comprehensive study on the subject, released in April, appear to offer heartening news to women who work outside the home. In the first phase of a study overseen by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, psychologists tracked 1,300 families from a child's birth to 15 months. They found that the security of the bond infants form with their mothers is largely unaffected by their having been left in the care of others.

Behavioral scientists have long surmised, though not yet established, that a weak trust relationship between a mother and her infant often marks a child for future trouble. But the study found that only in cases where the mother is judged to be insensitive to a baby's needs does day care—especially extensive day care or poor-quality day care or a succession of day-care providers—adversely affect an infant's attachment to its mother.

A 1993 survey by the Education Department also reflects favorably on working mothers. The study gauged parental involvement in their children's school life—a strong predictor of student behavior and in turn, student achievement. It found that mothers in the workplace are, overall, more likely to be involved in their children's school life—going to plays, volunteering in classes, organizing fund-raising or school functions—than mothers who are not employed.

GOVERNMENT HELP

When it comes to working moms, many Americans caution willing to abandon their customary caution about the wisdom of out side intervention.

In a pool conducted in January 1996 as part of a National Issues Convention sponsored by the University of Texas at Austin, 80% said they believe that government should help with child care and preschool would be a "useful step in strengthening the family."

The Clinton administration and its Democratic allies on Capitol Hill have tried to seize upon such views in their efforts to shore up the party's values credentials. Arguing, for instance, that half of all low-wage workers in America have children, Clinton officials have pressed for a boost in the minimum wage, sought to stave off Republican efforts to restrict the earned-income tax credit for low-income families, and endorsed legislation to make women's pensions more comparable to men's.

"We as a society cannot and should not separate family values from economic values," said Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich. "And what is the most important family value? The ability to keep your family in shelter, food and clothing." On Capitol Hill, Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-Ga.) is pressing legislation to create a more generous tax credit than currently exists for day-care costs incurred by families with annual incomes ranging from \$20,000 to \$80,000.

Many in the GOP have sought to improve access to day care as well, especially as a corollary to welfare reform, which would allow states to require recipients to go to work.

Republicans have added \$4 billion to bolster welfare recipients' access to day care, and legislation by Rep. Constance A. Morella (R-Md.) would expand poor women's access to day care by providing additional tax credits.

For middle-class parents, Republicans have argued that the broad design of their policy priorities is family-friendly: By balancing the budget, cutting taxes and reducing the deficit, they argue, Republicans would return more money to families, which they could use as they see fit.

WORKPLACE CHANGES

While politicians look for legislative remedies, women increasingly are voting with their pumps and work boots and rubber-soled uniform shoes.

In places like Sioux Falls—a tight labor market in which working mothers enjoy considerable clout—mothers are doing more than merely hoping their kids will not be adversely affected. They are commanding changes in the ways that employers and the community operate, making the care of children easier and higher in quality, and making vital family time better, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Sioux Falls' largest employer, Citibank, subsidizes a day-care center for its employees just across a grassy field from its sprawling campus. The firm's corporate culture is consciously pro-family. Supervisors try to accommodate the needs of their largely female work force, offering flexible working hours, insurance for part-timers, and a hotline offering employees advice on everything from breast feeding to balancing career and family.

Easing the burden on employed mothers is a challenge the Sioux Falls community is working to shoulder as well. The Sioux Empire United Way spends 20% of its funds to help provide day care, compared with a national average of about 9%. The Sioux Falls public schools have switched many of their parent-teacher conference times to evening hours, and family physicians like Dr. Jerry Walton have altered their hours so they can see many of their youngest patients, with parents in tow, after the standard workday.

Privately funded before- and after-school programs serve 600 children throughout the Sioux Falls school district, with sliding-scale fees for children from lower-income families. The school district has launched a summer-care program that combines learning and fun, and fills the vital child-care gap that working parents of school-age kids find during the summer months.

"We don't take the place of parents, no one could do that," said Dennis Barnett, president of Sioux Falls' Volunteers of America, and organization that funds three day-care centers in the city. "But we are partners with parents in teaching some of these values we would all expect in our children. In many cases, parents choose to have that kind of partner in raising their children."

Some in Sioux Falls would take the concept of partnering with working parents even further.

Mark Britzman, a psychologist and 35-year-old father of two, is laboring to create the Circle of Hope Family Enrichment Center, which he calls a "one-stop shopping center for families."

Britzman's center would provide day care with a holistic twist: When a child is enrolled, his or her family would undergo a family assessment, designed to identify areas of strength and weakness, and would agree to volunteer a certain amount of time to the program.

For families, and especially for stressed-out working mothers, he says, the family enrichment center would be a place to "relax and connect" with an extended network of neighbors and other helpers.

TOP ENVIRONMENT

Sioux Falls recently topped a list of cities with the friendliest environment for working mothers, compiled and published by the women's magazine Redbook. Some observers caution that the city is still far from nirvana for employed moms and their families. Wages for both men and women remain quite low—part of the region's draw to big corporations like Citibank.

For all their growing economic clout in their families and the community, professional women here still react coolly to feminist rhetoric.

Yet it may be that Sioux Falls and other communities like it represent the best available synthesis of our culture's traditional commitment to family and mothers' increasing commitment to work.

"There's a quiet revolution going on in this city," said Susan Randall, development director of Turning Point, a social service agency that works with troubled children.

"There are still the trappings of traditionalism, but the reality is very different."

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN R. BRASWELL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and honor the retirement of the esteemed Vice President and Chief Ethics Officer of The Prudential, Mr. Stephen R. Braswell.

Mr. Braswell began his career with The Prudential in Jacksonville, Florida in 1963. He held a wide variety of positions before rising to the position of Vice President of Prudential's Group Insurance Department. In 1975, he was transferred to Prudential's Government Relations Division in Washington, DC where he was responsible for Prudential's federal government relations. Mr. Braswell spent five years, working with Congress, the White House, Federal Regulatory Agencies, and the National Trade and Business Organizations. In 1981 Mr. Braswell was named President of Southwestern Operations in Houston, Texas with overall responsibility for ten southwestern states. He also served as Senior Vice President in charge of Human Resources and as President of the Prudential Property and Casualty Company for four years. Mr. Braswell ends his years of service from the New Jersey

headquarters as the Senior Vice President and Chief Ethics Officer of The Prudential.

Mr. Braswell has been personally involved in the communities in which he has lived. He served as President of both the Jacksonville, Florida and Houston, Texas Mental Health Associations. He also has acted as Vice Chairman of the Metropolitan YMCA Board and served on the Board of Trustees of the Rice Center, while he was a resident of Houston. His commitment to excellence and dedication to service clearly extend past the realm of his professional commitments. His involvement is admirable.

The retirement celebration honoring Mr. Braswell's many years of service will take place on the twenty fourth of June. Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Mr. Braswell for 33 years of service and devotion to the Prudential.

TRIBUTE TO STELLA PODBELSKI KUKULSKI

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Stella Podbelski Kukulski of Sayreville, NJ, a valued and cherished member of our community who recently passed away.

Stella Kukulski lived her entire life in Sayreville. She served with distinction as a valued employee for Sunshine Biscuit in Sayreville for 17 years before her retirement in 1981 and as a supervisor for the Marion Dress Company in South River, NJ, where she worked for 40 years. For her involvement in community service, Stella Kukulski was well respected and admired. She served as a member of the Sayreville Saint Stans Seniors Club, the Sayreville Senior Citizens Thursday Club, and as a charter member of the Union of Polish Women Group 81. Her deep faith and generosity was consistently demonstrated as a communicant of Our Lady of Victories Roman Catholic Church in Sayreville, and as member of its Rosary Society.

As a testimony to the high esteem in which Stella Kukulski was held, the New Jersey General Assembly enacted a resolution, introduced by Assemblyman John Wisniewski who represents Sayreville in the State legislature, paying tribute to the memory of Stella Kukulski and extending profound sympathy and sincere condolences to her family.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join in paying tribute to Stella Kukulski, an exceptional person who will be deeply missed by all those who knew her.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH MILTEER

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this evening a retirement dinner is being held

in honor of Ralph Milteer. Mr. Milteer is "a man for all seasons." He has spent all of his adult life helping others. When I think of achievers, Ralph is always on my list. His achievements have benefited him personally but more importantly, they have benefited many, many New Jerseyans.

Ralph Milteer is a product of the East Orange, NJ, school system where he attended elementary and high schools. After graduation from Montclair State College Ralph returned to the system as a teacher. For 36 years, he has been affiliated with the same school system in many different capacities. He has been a classroom teacher, a counselor, a coordinator, a director, an administrative assistant, and an assistant principal during his career.

Ralph believes in being prepared and has spent a great deal of his life attending school. He has done a great deal of graduate work and received his Master's degree from Newark State College Graduate School. Coursework at the NASA Center is also a part of his résumé. Ralph has used his experience in the classroom in a great deal of his community work where he has been active in many recreation programs.

Ralph's love of the communities he serves is evident in his work in East Orange and in his hometown of Hillside, NJ. He has been active in the Citizens' Advisory Committee of the Hillside Board of Education, a member of the Hillside Board of Education, and president of the Hillside Democratic Club. Realizing that he could serve his community better from an elected position, Ralph was elected to the Hillside Township Committee where he has served as the Finance Commissioner, the deputy major and major of Hillside for two terms.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I offer my congratulations to Ralph Milteer and extend my best wishes to him and his family for a happy, active and healthy future.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 20, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 21

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of John Christian Kornblum, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, Madeleine May Kunin, of Vermont, to be Ambassador to Switzerland, and A. Vernon Weaver, of Arkansas, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the European Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador.

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Barbara Mills Larkin, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

S-116, Capitol

JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold closed hearings on broadcast spectrum issues.

S-407, Capitol

Environment and Public Works

Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the impact of Federal streamlining efforts on General Services Administration leasing activities.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine the security status of national computer information systems and networks.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Leslie M. Alexander, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador, James Francis Creagan, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Honduras, and Lino Gutierrez, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Nicaragua.

SD-419

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1791, to increase, effective as of December 1, 1996, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans, and other pending legislation.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine prospects for peace in Afghanistan.

SD-106

JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1726, to promote electronic commerce by facilitating the use of strong encryption.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1804, to make technical and other changes to the laws dealing with the territories and freely associated States of the United States, on a proposed amendment relating to Bikini and Enewetak medical care, and to hold oversight hearings on the law enforcement initiative in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To continue hearings to examine the security status of national computer information systems and networks.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1221, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1996 through 2000 for the Legal Services Corporation, S. 1400, to require the Secretary of Labor to issue guidance as to the application of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to insurance company general accounts, proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Institutes of Health, and pending nominations.

SD-430

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Election Commission, and on campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposals to reform the Indian Child Welfare Act.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the Department of Justice's handling of "Project Special Delivery".

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine prospects for peace in Afghanistan.

SD-106

JUNE 27

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the recent incidents of church burnings.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine prospects for peace in Afghanistan.

SD-106

JULY 11

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1738, to provide for improved access to and use of the Boundary Water Canoe Area Wilderness.

SD-366

JULY 16

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Education.

SD-138

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion, 334 Cannon Building

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1424, to redesignate the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument as a national park to establish the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation area, to establish the Curecanti National Recreation Area, and to establish the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park Complex.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine the status of the modernization of the Internal Revenue Service tax information systems, focusing on certain technical problems.

SD-342

JUNE 25

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Library of Congress, and the Government Printing Office.

S-128, Capitol

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Sergeant At Arms, and the Government Printing Office.

S-128, Capitol